EPTEMBER 1961 VOLUME 7 • NUMBER 9

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

- *Expenditures*
- *Starts*
- *Materials*
- *Awards*
- *Permits*
- *Costs*
- *Employment*

C41.30/3
Sept/61

Featured in this issue . . .

CONSTRUCTION IN AN EXPANDING ECONOMY: 1960-2000

DOCUMENTS
OCT - 1931
Duke University Library

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Business and Defense Services Administration

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

Hickman Price, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary for Domestic Affairs

Business and Defense Services Administration
Thomas E. Drumm, Jr., Administrator

Building Materials and Construction Industries Division
Charles A. Lewis, Acting Director

Prepared under the editorial direction of
Aaron Sabghir, Senior Economist
Philip J. Schneider, Editorial Assistant

Annual subscription—$3.00 domestic; $4 foreign—Available from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or nearest Department of Commerce field office.

Single copy—30 cents—Available only from U. S. Department of Commerce, Sales and Distribution Section, Washington 25, D. C., or any Field Office.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

CONTENTS

	PAGE
CONSTRUCTION...AT A GLANCE	2
THE ECONOMY...AT A GLANCE	3
CONSTRUCTION COMMENTS	
Trends in Religious Construction	4
FEATURE:	
Construction in an Expanding Economy: 1960-2000	5
STATISTICAL SERIES:	
Part A—Construction Put in Place	27
Part B—Housing	33
Part C—Building Permits	40
Part D—Contract Awards	48
Part E—Costs and Prices	52
Part F—Construction Materials	60
Part G—Contract Construction Employment	66
Index to Tables	Inside back cover

(The above series include data for Alaska and Hawaii unless otherwise noted.)

Contents of this publication emanating from governmental sources are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Mention of CONSTRUCTION REVIEW as the source will be appreciated. Data credited to private sources appear here through special arrangements and are still subject to the copyrights of the compilers.

Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (January 17, 1961).

CONSTRUCTION . . . *At a Glance*

Indicator	Current period 1 year ago	Previous period	Current period	Current reference period
Value put in place: *(In billions of dollars)*				
Total new construction	55.8	58.2	58.3	August 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Private construction	39.5	41.3	41.3	August 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Public construction	16.4	16.9	17.0	August 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Private housing starts *(Thousands of units)*	1,355	1,338	1,317	August 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Number of FHA applications, new private nonfarm dwelling units *(In thousands)*	24.0	31.4	28.9	July 1961
Contract awards: *(In millions of dollars)*				
Total public contract awards	1,424	1,146	1,439	June 1961
Highways contract awards	438	446	454	June 1961
F. W. Dodge Corp. index of contract awards *(1947-49 = 100)*	285	281	277	July 1961 *Seasonally adjusted*
Department of Commerce composite cost index *(1947-49 = 100)*	143	145	145	July 1961
Composite materials output index *(1947-49 = 100)*	135.1	130.1	126.9	May 1961 *Seasonally adjusted*
Wholesale price index, all construction materials *(1947-49 = 100)*	132.1	130.5	130.5	July 1961 (preliminary)
Contract construction employment:				
Number of employees *(In thousands)*	2,835	2,854	2,861	August 1961 (preliminary) *Seasonally adjusted*
Building construction Average weekly hours	35.6	35.0	35.6	June 1961 (preliminary) *Seasonally adjusted*
Unemployment (As a percent of the labor force in the industry)	8.7	11.2	8.7	August 1961 (preliminary)

THE ECONOMY . . . *At a Glance*

Indicator	Current period 1 year ago	Previous period	Current period	Current reference period
Gross national product *(In billions of dollars)*	506.4	500.0	516.1	Second quarter 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Personal saving *(In billions of dollars)*	22.8	23.7	25.8	Second quarter 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Government purchases of goods and services *(In billions of dollars)*	99.6	105.0	107.3	Second quarter 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Corporate profits after taxes *(In billions of dollars)*	23.3	20.0	22.8	Second quarter 1961 *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
New plant and equipment expenditures *(In billions of dollars)*	35.5	34.8	35.9	Fourth quarter 1961 (anticipated) *Seasonally adjusted annual rate*
Retail sales *(In billions of dollars)*	18.2	18.1	18.1	August 1961 (advance estimate) *Seasonally adjusted*
Consumer credit outstanding *(In billions of dollars)*	53.8	54.8	54.7	July 1961 *End of month*
Manufacturing inventories *(In billions of dollars)*	54.9	53.4	53.6	July 1961 *End of month, seasonally adjusted*
Manufacturers' unfilled orders *(In billions of dollars)*	47.7	46.0	46.8	July 1961 *End of the month*
Industrial production index *(1957=100)*	108.0	112.0	113.0	August 1961 (preliminary) *Seasonally adjusted*
Wholesale industrial prices index *(1947-49=100)*	128.2	127.4	127.4	August 1961 (preliminary)
Nonagricultural employment *(In millions)*	61.0	61.4	61.4	August 1961 (preliminary) *Seasonally adjusted*
Unemployment *(As a percent of the civilian labor force)*	5.8	6.9	6.9	August 1961 (preliminary) *Seasonally adjusted*
Average weekly hours worked in manufacturing industries	39.7	40.1	40.0	August 1961 (preliminary) *Seasonally adjusted*

Construction Comments

TRENDS IN RELIGIOUS CONSTRUCTION

Outlays for new religious construction have increased steadily in the post-World War II period, except during the Korean War, in 1952, and during the 1958 recession. Religious construction, which includes churches, synagogues, convents, and seminaries, continued to rise in 1960, for the first time passing the $1 billion mark.

Religious construction is increasing most rapidly along the East Coast, especially in New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New York, and in Texas and Ohio.

The population shift away from the cities has increased the need for suburban church facilities. Some of the older city churches are even closing. However, recent developments in city planning and urban renewal promise future improvements in the facilities of urban churches.

Construction costs of religious buildings have soared in recent years, especially because of the great emphasis now being placed on social, recreational, and educational facilities. This is especially true because churches are now designed to suit certain social as well as religious needs of all ages, and not those of adults only. The construction cost for many churches today approaches the half-million-dollar mark.

Some larger churches include kitchens, snack bars, craft and game rooms, libraries, and rendezvous rooms. Some rendezvous rooms are even equipped with hi-fi, television sets, and radios. Church classrooms may include sewing machines and power saws. Modern lighting, heating, and ventilating equipment also contribute to rising costs.

Religious construction is often financed by bond issues. These bonds, which yield about one-fourth percent more than comparable high-grade corporate bonds, attract many investors. They are not attractive to other investors because of the difficulty of analyzing and evaluating them, and because of the special property offered as security which gives them a poor resale value. Nevertheless, except for some defaults during the 1930's, church bonds have enjoyed a good reputation over a long period of time.

Church bonds are taxable like corporate bonds, but mature serially like municipal bonds. They are usually underwritten by specialized investment bankers, most of whom are located in the Central Plains States.

Life insurance companies are the biggest buyers, many of them competing with the bond underwriters by making direct loans to churches through their mortgage departments. Banks, pension funds, trust funds, and individuals also buy church bonds.

The present boom in religious construction will probably continue for some years.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY LEVELS—THE OLD AND NEW SERIES

Based on the first 8 months of construction activity, it appears almost certain that 1961 will be a record year for construction expenditures. Users of historical statistics are reminded that the pre-1959 data are not comparable with more recent data. Changes in methodology have necessitated revision of several of the series. New methods for measuring housing starts have resulted in a higher level of expenditure estimates for new private housing, and a decrease in the expenditure levels for the residential component of farm construction. A newly established quarterly survey has established higher estimates for the 1960 value of private residential additions and alterations. Comparable data for 1959 were estimated by linking the new 1960 level to the previous base year—1950. Inclusion of estimates for the States of Alaska and Hawaii added almost one-half of 1 percent to the total.

1959 is the only year linking the old and new series. However, it is expected that eventually revised estimates on the new basis will be made to carry the new series back to 1951.

Construction in an Expanding Economy: 1960-2000*

New construction activity in the United States may double during the next 15 years, and double again during the last quarter of this century. Specifically, it is expected to rise to approximately $107.4 billion by the year 1975, and $218.7 billion by 2000 (table 1.)

The anticipated 1975 figure is spread fairly evenly among the major types of construction, except that residential and highway activitity are expected to more than double. On the other hand, during the last quarter of this century, expenditures for all major types of construction except private residential and educational will probably more than double. These two categories are expected to be stimulated prior to 1975 by dynamic factors which will push activity to exceptional peaks during that period.

Table 1.—New Construction, 1960-2000

(in billions of 1960 dollars)

Type of construction	1960	1975	2000	Percent increase 1975/1960	Percent increase 2000/1975
Total new construction	$55.6	$107.4	$218.7	+ 93	+104
Total private	39.6	75.5	147.3	+ 91	+ 95
Private residential (nonfarm)	22.5	45.5	74.2	+102	+ 63
Commercial and industrial	7.0	11.9	29.4	+ 70	+147
Public utilities	5.3	9.2	22.8	+ 74	+148
All other private	4.8	8.9	20.9	+ 85	+135
Total public	16.0	31.9	71.4	+ 99	+124
Educational	2.8	5.5	9.2	+ 96	+ 67
Highways	5.5	12.1	27.5	+120	+127
All other public	7.7	14.3	34.7	+ 86	+143

The following tabulation relates new private and public construction to the Gross National Product (GNP) in constant 1960 dollars:

The rise of new construction expenditures from 11 percent in 1960 to nearly 13 percent of GNP in 1975 will result from an increase in the number of adults and from technological advances expected to highlight national growth.

Year	Total new construction: Value (billions)	Total new construction: Percent of GNP	Private construction: Value (billions)	Private construction: Percent of GNP	Public construction: Value (billions)	Public construction: Percent of GNP
1960	$ 55.6	11.02	$ 39.6	7.85	$ 16.0	3.17
1975	107.4	12.79	75.5	8.99	31.9	3.80
2000	218.7	10.57	147.3	7.12	71.4	3.45

As the expansion in the growth rate of the economy begins to decelerate in the seventies, the accelerated advance in new construction is expected to end. Thus, new construction activity will represent only a modestly smaller proportion of GNP in the year 2000 than in 1960. Nevertheless, in only 16 of the past 40 years has there been as high a proportionate expenditure for new construction as is expected by 2000. In no past year was the proportionate expenditure quite as high as it is expected to be by 1975.

Proportionate expenditures for public construction will undoubtedly be higher in 2000 than in 1960, but those for private construction lower. Public construction will increase to 33 percent of total construction in 2000, compared with 29 percent in 1960.

*The report upon which this article was based was prepared by the Business and Defense Services Administration for the U. S. Study Commission, Southeast River Basin. This article was prepared by Dr. Elmer C. Bratt, Professor of Economics, Lehigh University, in collaboration with Messrs. Benjamin D. Kaplan, Jacob Levin, and Aaron Sabghir of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Maintenance and repair expenditures are estimated to total approximately $31 billion in 1975 (in 1960 dollars) and $70 billion in 2000, compared to $20 billion in 1960:

Year	Total	Private, nonfarm	"Other"
1959	$19.3	$7.5	$11.8
1975	30.8	10.8	20.7
2000	69.7	17.8	51.9

CONCEPTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Projections are adequate guides for action only if the basic concepts and assumptions are reasonably valid. In making the projections for this study, important weight was given to the fact that conceptually "construction" is not a well-defined economic activity. Rather, it involves practically all types of economic endeavor. The procedures for projecting specific types of construction had to be consistent with the availability of statistical data, but the conceptual limitations on the data involved constituted a major analytical problem. We may not only expect economic and institutional changes to influence the rate of construction activity, but the very meaning of the term "construction" 40 or even 15 years from now will be different.

The constantly changing definitions of "construction" and movable fixtures and equipment present an additional problem. Distinguishing between construction activity and movable equipment is a complex measurement problem, especially in industrial and public utility areas. Present difficulties are expected to increase in the future because of technological developments.

Mobile homes also illustrate the conceptual problem. They have not been considered in this study because the essential characteristic of construction was considered to be immobility. However, mobile homes are now often used as permanent homes. Therefore the present definition of "construction" may require modification. Repair work is not considered new construction, but major alterations are. However, the difference between them is not clear-cut and may need to be redrawn.

The inadequacy of statistics using present definitions for measuring construction activity is also a problem. For example, more and more residential construction involves land development, statistics on which are not available. Furthermore, present statistics on housing starts include "second" homes, but they are not shown separately. Despite the increasing importance of such homes, the lack of detail makes meaningful projections difficult. Present definitions of construction activity diminish the meaningfulness of long-term projections.[1] Hence, periodic reappraisals of long-term projections are essential.

The use of shorter periods for projections is also risky. Current conditions seldom reflect effective supply and demand adjustments, and short-term changes often obscure probable trends. Over a long period, abnormal changes in demand tend to average out, and trend indications are therefore more persistent. The long-term approach also makes possible a methodology giving greater weight to future construction requirements, and relating individual types of construction to major economic aggregates.[2]

In addition to dealing with the conceptual problems, it was necessary to make basic assumptions about overall economic levels and to consider factors having a major impact on the shaping of long-term events. Therefore, a review of the implications of past events was necessary.[3]

The overall economic assumptions for 1975 and 2000 used in this study are as follows:

	1975	2000
Gross National Product (billions of 1960 dollars):		
Total GNP	840	2,070
Personal consumption expenditures	540	1,280
Gross private domestic investment	147	400
Government purchases of goods and services	153	390
Population (millions)	235	380
Civilian employment (millions)	80	126

The historical approach used to make these assumptions suggests the advisability of assuming that demand and supply elements throughout the economy are mostly in balance over any limited number of successive years. The construction projections, therefore, apply to average conditions which may be expected to prevail over a set short period of years. Because the type of data needed to establish behavior that might be projected into the future is not

[1] See Appendix A for composition of each construction category discussed in this report.

[2] The method involving analysis of prospective construction requirements is the more desirable, but cannot always be practicably applied. When used in this study, such as in projecting housing activity levels, new housing starts were based on the expected level and change in level of households, as well as on an assumed rate of replacement of demolitions.

The procedure more often used in this study depended on relationships between past construction expenditures and gross national product. While the use of GNP as a principal parameter in developing projections has some limitations in that various types of construction relate to more specific uses than would be involved in "servicing" the total level of economic activity, these more specific uses often cannot be effectively measured. Such measures as disposable personal income, total consumer expenditures, and civilian employment were tested as explanatory variables but were found to be less satisfactory as parameters than GNP.

[3] In a methodological sense, the projections depended a great deal on trend analysis. In all instances, the projections were checked against past trends as indicated in charts 1-12. Free-hand lines, with the help of a spline, were drawn through the average movement of past data and the projected points for 1975 and 2000. In the preliminary phase of the study, such analysis provided a basis for the revisions in some of the tentative outlooks which implied an improbable trend line to represent them. The final trend lines, while not determinants of the final projections, nevertheless lend support to the overall methodology employed, (See appendix B for historical statistics).

available, it was necessary to base the projections on both theory and historical behavior patterns.

Some assumptions are closely related to the process of projecting individual types of construction. Some general assumptions pertaining to such matters as war, climatic changes, or other extraordinary conditions have not been explicitly taken into account.

Finally, the changing technology of construction resulting from automation, may have far-reaching effects on the projected levels of construction expenditures. However, no precise assessment of this factor was made for this study.

PRIVATE NONFARM RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

New private nonfarm residential construction includes mainly "housekeeping units," but also hotels, motels, and the like, and major additions and alterations to residential structures. The construction of a "housekeeping unit" depends on the formation of new households and replacement of present houses. The trend of demand for separate household quarters is clearly indicated by a decline in number of persons 20 years of age and over per household:

Year	Population 20 years and over per household
1900	2.64
1910	2.64
1920	2.57
1930	2.51
1940	2.47
1950	2.26
1960	2.08
1975	1.98
2000	1.68

In this century, the drop in population per household has averaged nearly .01 persons per year, and it is assumed that this decline will continue. Despite the decline, the projected population increase should result in a greater number of households. The anticipated continued rise in living standards should keep the number of unattached adults living with other adults at about a constant number. Using the preceding tabulation as a basis for projection, the number of households should increase annually by 1.5 million in 1975 and by 2.2 million in the year 2000. These figures represent the number of residential units necessary to meet the demand for new households.

Despite so rapid a rate of new housing unit construction, it is assumed that the replacement rate will remain at 1 percent per year. By adding the expenditures due to increase in households to those for replacement housing, a total expenditure of nearly $35 billion for private housing starts is projected in 1975, and $51 billion in 2000. The shifts from nonhousing structures to housekeeping uses and from housing units to nonhousing uses are expected to cancel each other out; and shifts to mobile homes and to publicly owned houses will probably be offset by increases in seasonal or second homes.

The projection of nonhousekeeping construction, such as of motels, is based on the anticipated number of "travel miles". Additions and alterations are based on the assumption that travel expenditures will continue in the same proportion to the number of households. Estimates of $11 billion in 1975 and $23 billion in 2000 for these two additional types of residential construction were made.

The projected totals for nonfarm residential construction are shown on chart 1. The trend line from 1915 to the present is practically straight, representing a constant geometric rate. However, because of the rapid increase in number of persons entering adult life in the next 15 years, the trend line sweeps upward. After that it slackens off, so that the trend level to the year 2000 is only slightly above a projection of the 1915-60 straight line trend.

COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION

Commercial construction includes office buildings and warehouses, stores, restaurants, garages, and other types of retail and service buildings. Diverse as these businesses are, as a group they have closely followed general U. S. economic activity over the years, as reflected in the GNP. After World War II, it was not until the late fifties that the level of commercial building became consistent with long-term trends. Consequently, the rate at that time (0.82% of GNP) was used as a basis for projection.

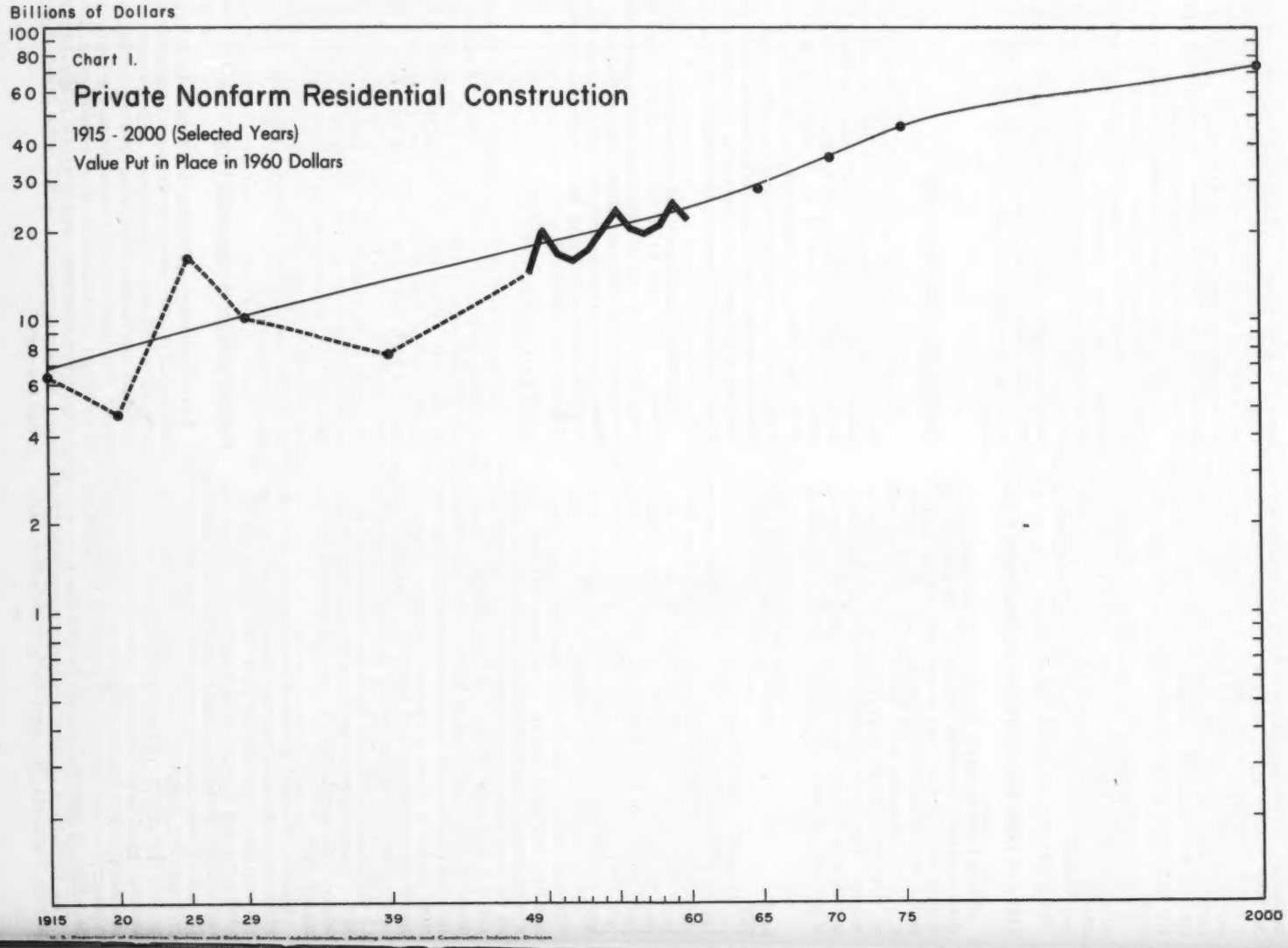
Commercial construction is expected to total $6.9 billion in 1957 and $17.0 billion in 2000 (chart 2). Since 1915, this type of construction has increased at a slight rate, and this trend is expected to continue. Such an increase seems likely because commercial construction can be expected to parallel higher living standards.

INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION

The amount of industrial construction is closely dependent on general economic growth. Because it will probably remain in about the same proportion to the GNP prevailing in the period 1950—1960 (0.60%), in the rest of the century outlays are estimated at $5.0 billion in 1975 and $12.4 billion in the year 2000 (chart 3). The geometric rate of growth of industrial construction has been rising slightly, but is expected to taper off in the future as technological developments facilitate more efficient use of existing industrial construction. Another dampening factor is the anticipated relatively rapid expansion of service industries.

PUBLIC UTILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Two unanswered questions are particularly crucial in public utilities construction: To what extent will public utilities of the future, such as telecommunications, require structures rather than equipment? Will part of utility requirements be satisfied by facilities now included in other construction categories? For example, will highways take over part of the functions provided by the railroads and local urban transit?



Billions of Dollars

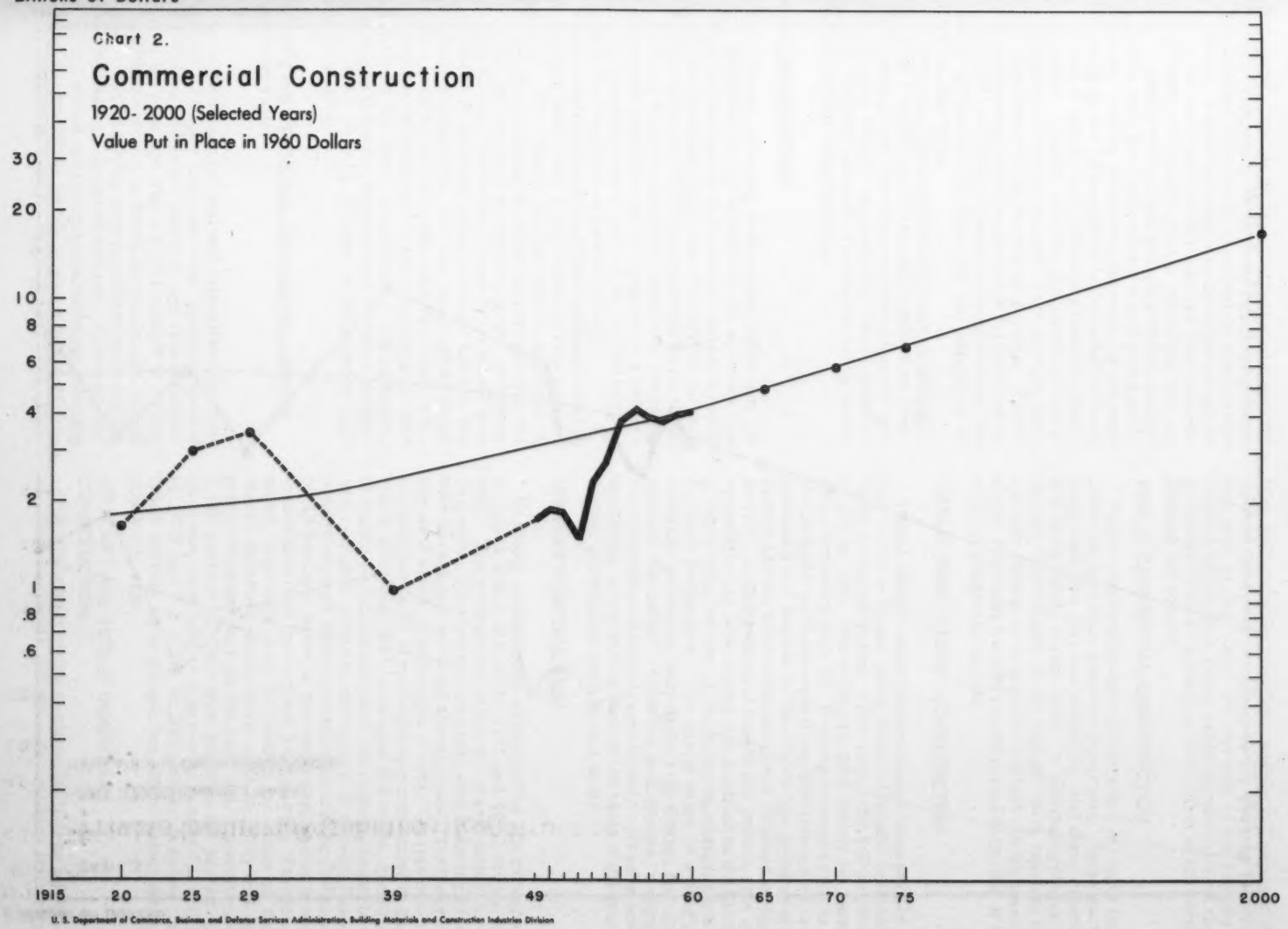
Billions of Dollars

Chart 2.

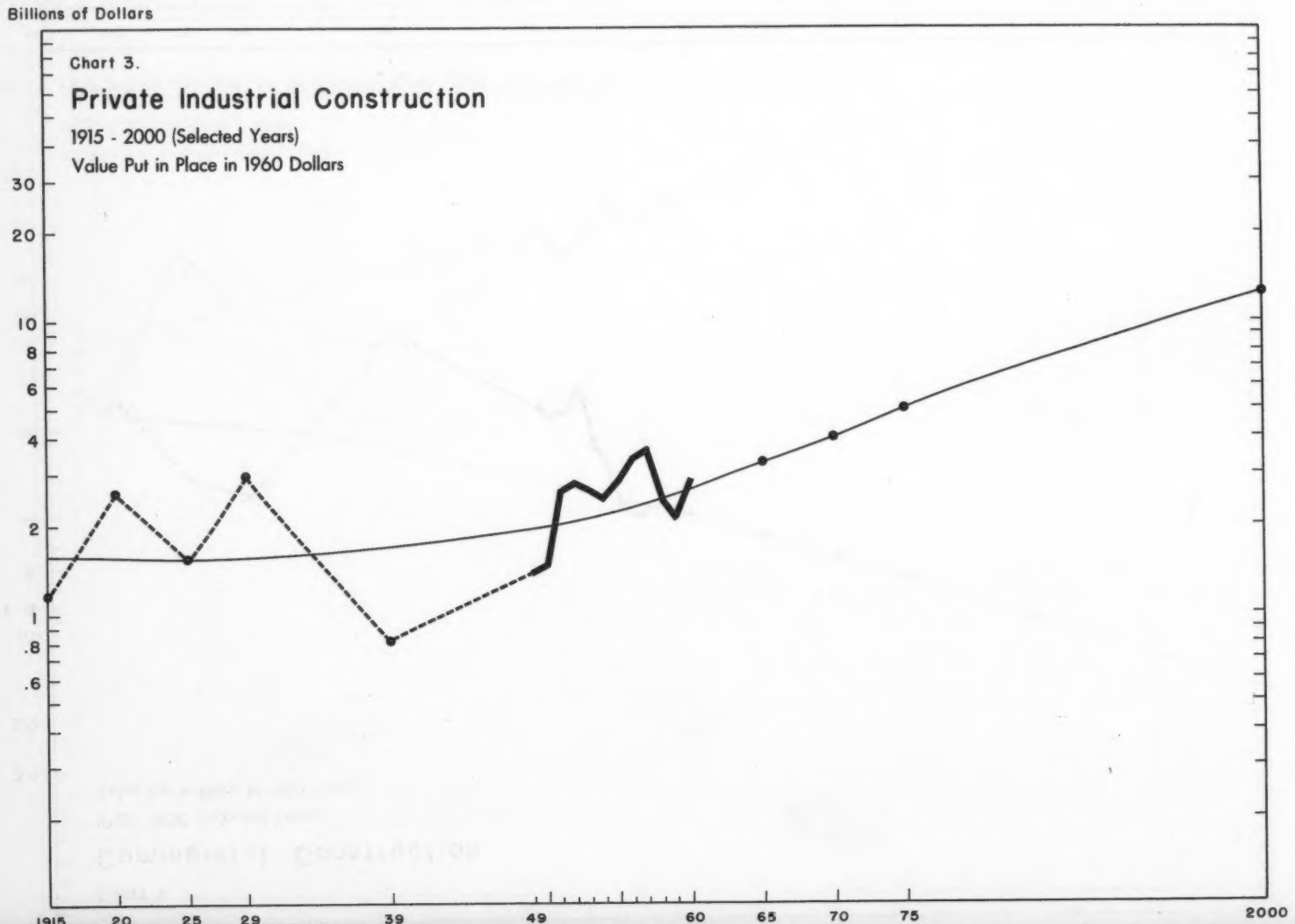
Commercial Construction

1920- 2000 (Selected Years)

Value Put in Place in 1960 Dollars



U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, Building Materials and Construction Industries Division



U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, Building Materials and Construction Industries Division

The level of public utility construction declined in the fifties, especially because the functions of some public utilities were being absorbed by other areas of activity. A notable example is the replacement of some of the services of railroads and local transit lines by automobiles and trucks. Nevertheless, the need for public utilities will probably remain as high relative to total final expenditures as it averaged in the fifties, and the difference between the average level early in the fifties and the lower relative level at the end of the decade reflected greater highway construction. Public utilities accounted for about 1.10 percent of GNP at the end of the decade, one-eighth less than for the decade as a whole. Public utilities construction is projected at 1.10 percent of GNP for 1975 and 2000, adjustment being made in the highway projection to allow for the diversion of service to highways.

The projected public utility construction expenditure is $9.2 billion in 1975 and $22.8 billion in 2000. Though past growth has been at about a constant geometric rate, chart 4 suggests that future growth may rise slightly because of the rapid rise in public utilities service requirements.

FARM CONSTRUCTION

Two factors affecting farm construction are the rapid shrinkage of agriculture in the economy and the rapid technological improvement and increase in size of the operating farm unit. Though the number of farms in the year 2000 is estimated to be no more than half of those in existence today, the mounting construction expenditures of large farms are expected to counterbalance part of the decline resulting from the decrease in number of units.

Farm construction in the fifties probably rose to the highest level that it will reach in this century (chart 5). The present decline may be expected to level off soon because of construction expenditures which will be required on the new, larger, and more efficient farms. Therefore, the geometric rate may be expected to increase by the end of the sixties, but the slight acceleration will not build up to large amounts even by the end of the century. Thus, a future decline is foreseen in the proportion of GNP represented by farm construction expenditures. The decline is from 0.60 percent in 1950 to 0.25 percent in 1960, to 0.15 percent in 1975, and to 0.10 percent in 2000.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION

The private institutional and miscellaneous construction category includes many diverse types of construction which are likely to increase substantially in an economy with a high standard of living. It includes churches, schools, hospitals, etc. A high rate of church building activity existed in the fifties, partly because of deferred demand. However, demands for social and recreational buildings, nursing homes, and hospitals justify an anticipation of continued expansion relative to GNP until 1975. Outlays will probably rise from nearly 0.7 percent of GNP at the end of the fifties to 0.9 percent in 1975 and stay at that level for the rest of the century. Chart 6 indicates a fairly rapid acceleration in the geometric rate of growth to 1975, after which some leveling off occurs.

PUBLIC RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

Public residential expenditures are strongly influenced by urban renewal programs. Some such programs are just now maturing, and many others are being newly inaugurated. A continuing proportionate expenditure at the highest level reached in the late fifties, or 0.20 percent of GNP, is forseeen. Chart 7 indicates a high growth in this area, but at a slightly decelerating rate.

PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL CONSTRUCTION

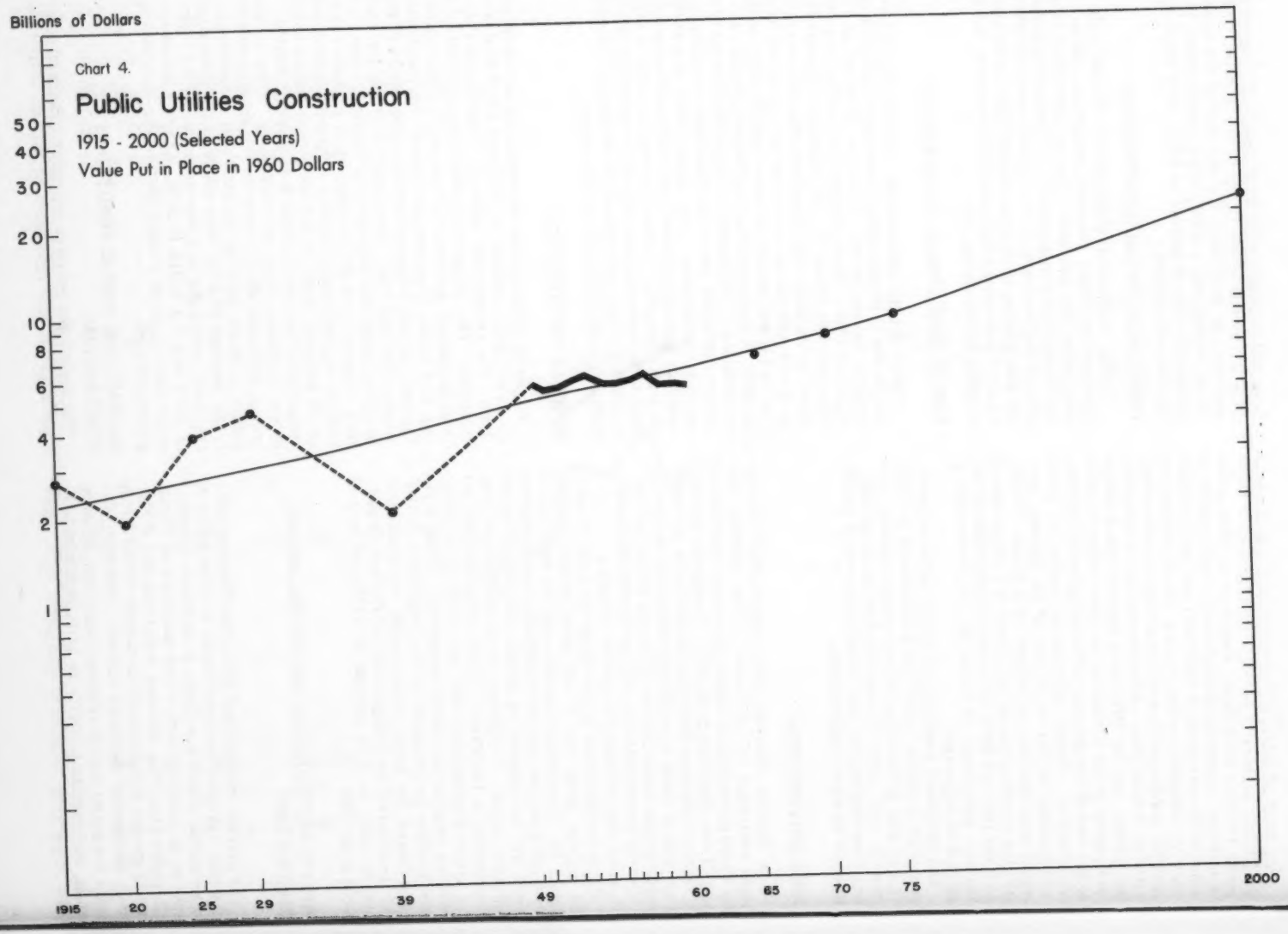
Public school construction expenditures per person in the 5-20 age group have increased substantially in recent years. They rose from $47 in 1950 to $58 in 1960. Nevertheless, they still do not meet requirements (chart 8). If presently expressed national goals were translated into effective action expenditure per person in the school age group would rise to $80 per person between 5 and 20 years of age in 1975. A continuation of the $80 per person rate of expenditure in 2000 seems also justified on the basis of more efficient use of facilities and changing educational techniques. The trend rises at a nearly constant geometric rate to the mid-sixties and tapers off thereafter. After the mid-sixties, a rapid rise in number of school-age children such as is now occurring is not anticipated on the basis of the population projections used in this study.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Highway construction expenditures are expected to reach $12.1 billion in 1975 and $27.5 billion in 2000. The projections relate to "travel miles" anticipated. This projection takes into consideration both passenger and truck travel, truck travel counting as 3 miles of passenger travel. On this basis, the cost per mile of new highway construction in the years 1955 and 1960 averaged 5.5 mills. Because of rising technical standards for highway construction, coupled with the inadequacy of present roadbeds to support heavy trucks, a future requirement of 20 percent more in per-mile cost seems more reasonable than the current 5.5 mill rate. Furthermore, highways may be needed for some of the travel demands which were until recently met by public utilities, such as the railroad. Accordingly, 0.125 percent of GNP was added to the preceding estimate, resulting in a per-mile cost of 7.2 mills in 1975 and 7.3 mills in 2000. Chart 9 shows the trend moving up at a rapid but slightly decreasing geometric rate.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION

The outlook for military and public industrial construction is chiefly influenced by military activities


Billions of Dollars
Chart 4.
Public Utilities Construction
1915 - 2000 (Selected Years)
Value Put in Place in 1960 Dollars
50
40
30
20
10
8
6
4
2
1
1915
20
25
29
39
49
60
65
70
75
2000

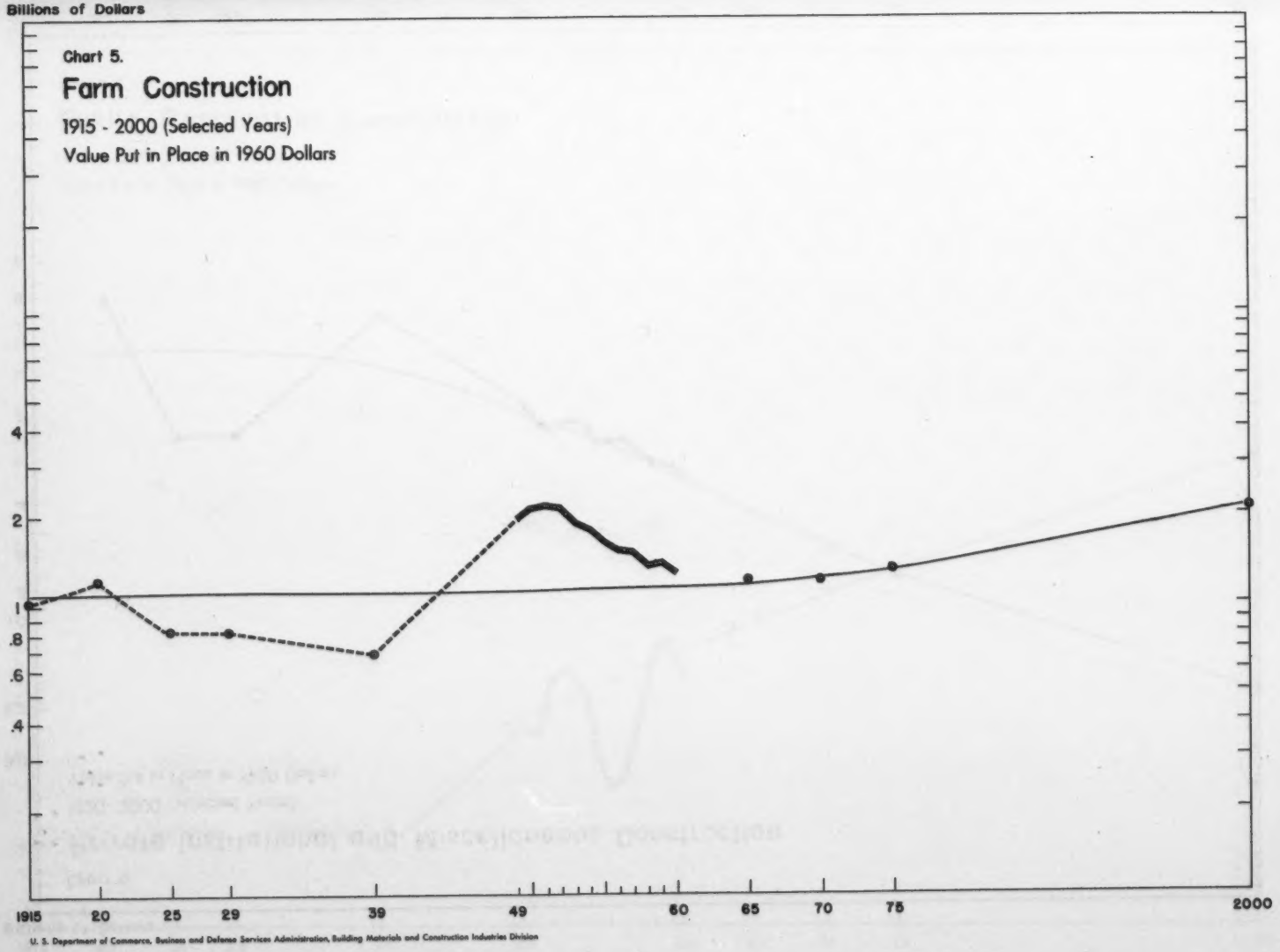
Billions of Dollars

Chart 5.

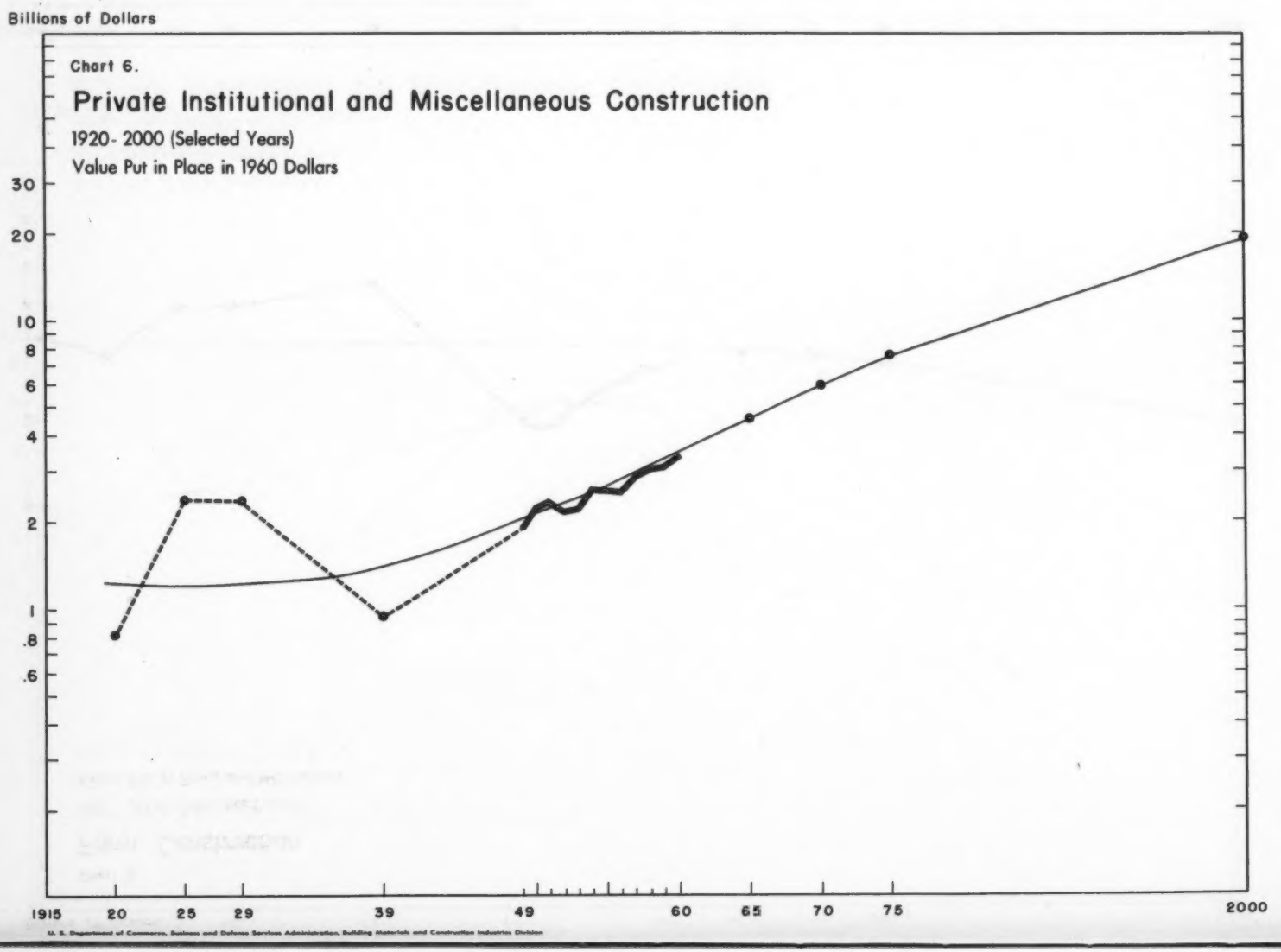
Farm Construction

1915 - 2000 (Selected Years)

Value Put in Place in 1960 Dollars



U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, Building Materials and Construction Industries Division


Billions of Dollars
Chart 6.
Private Institutional and Miscellaneous Construction
1920- 2000 (Selected Years)
Value Put in Place in 1960 Dollars
30
20
10
8
6
4
2
1
.8
.6
1915
20
25
29
39
49
60
65
70
75
2000
U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, Building Materials and Construction Industries Division

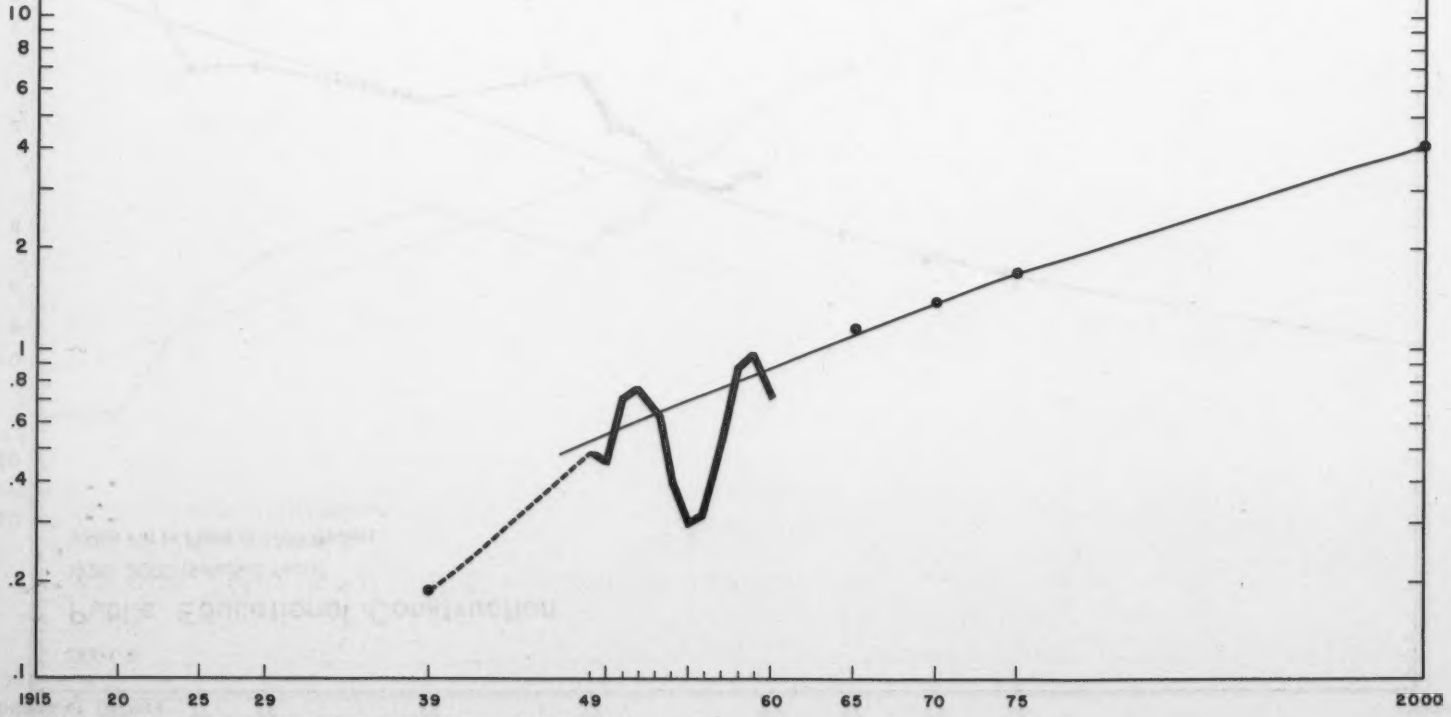
Billions of Dollars

Chart 7.

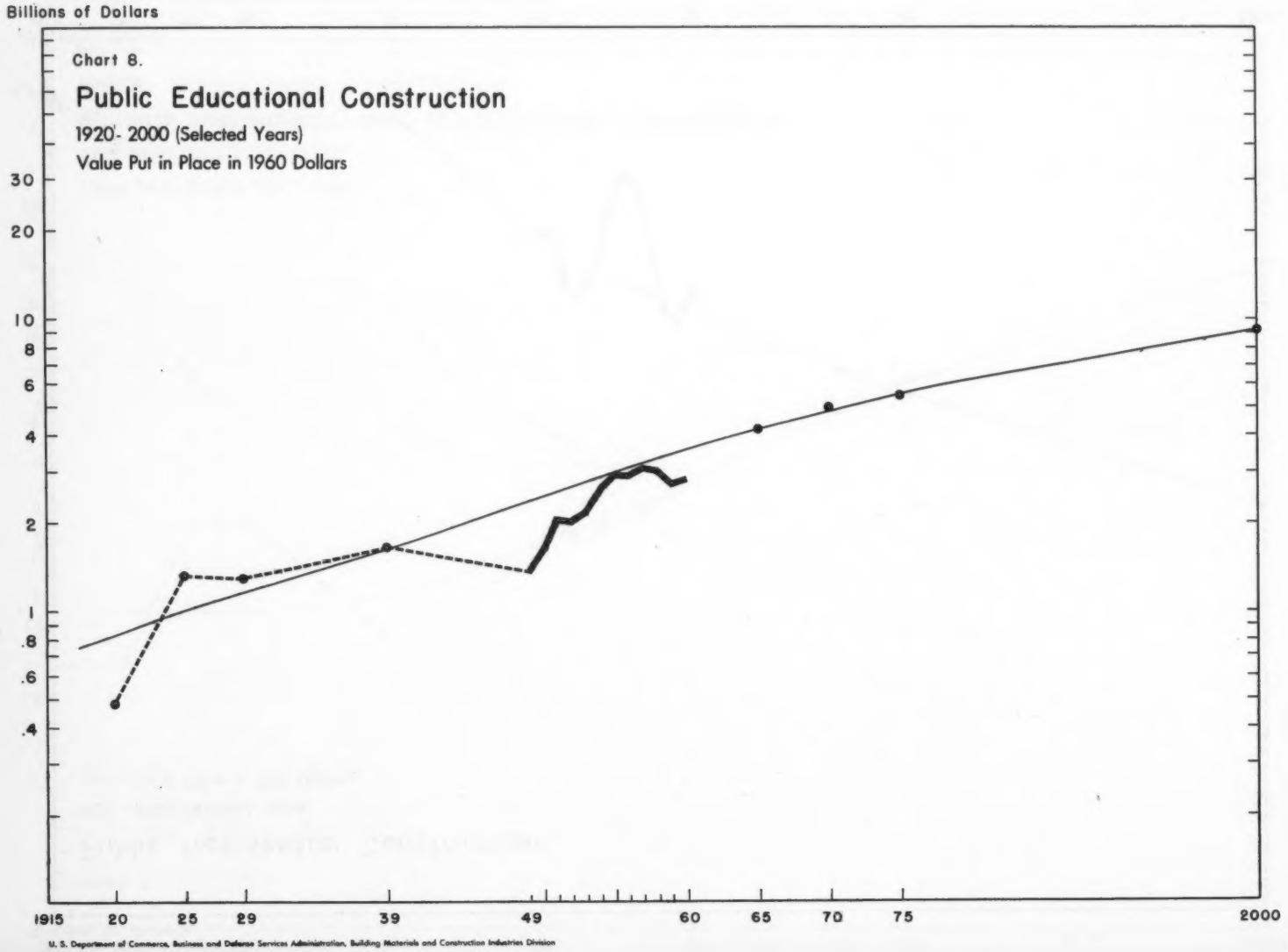
Public Residential Construction

1939 - 2000 (Selected Years)

Value Put in Place in 1960 Dollars



U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, Building Materials and Construction Industries Division


Billions of Dollars
Chart 8.
Public Educational Construction
1920- 2000 (Selected Years)
Value Put in Place in 1960 Dollars
30
20
10
8
6
4
2
1
.8
.6
.4
1915
20
25
29
39
49
60
65
70
75
2000
U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, Building Materials and Construction Industries Division

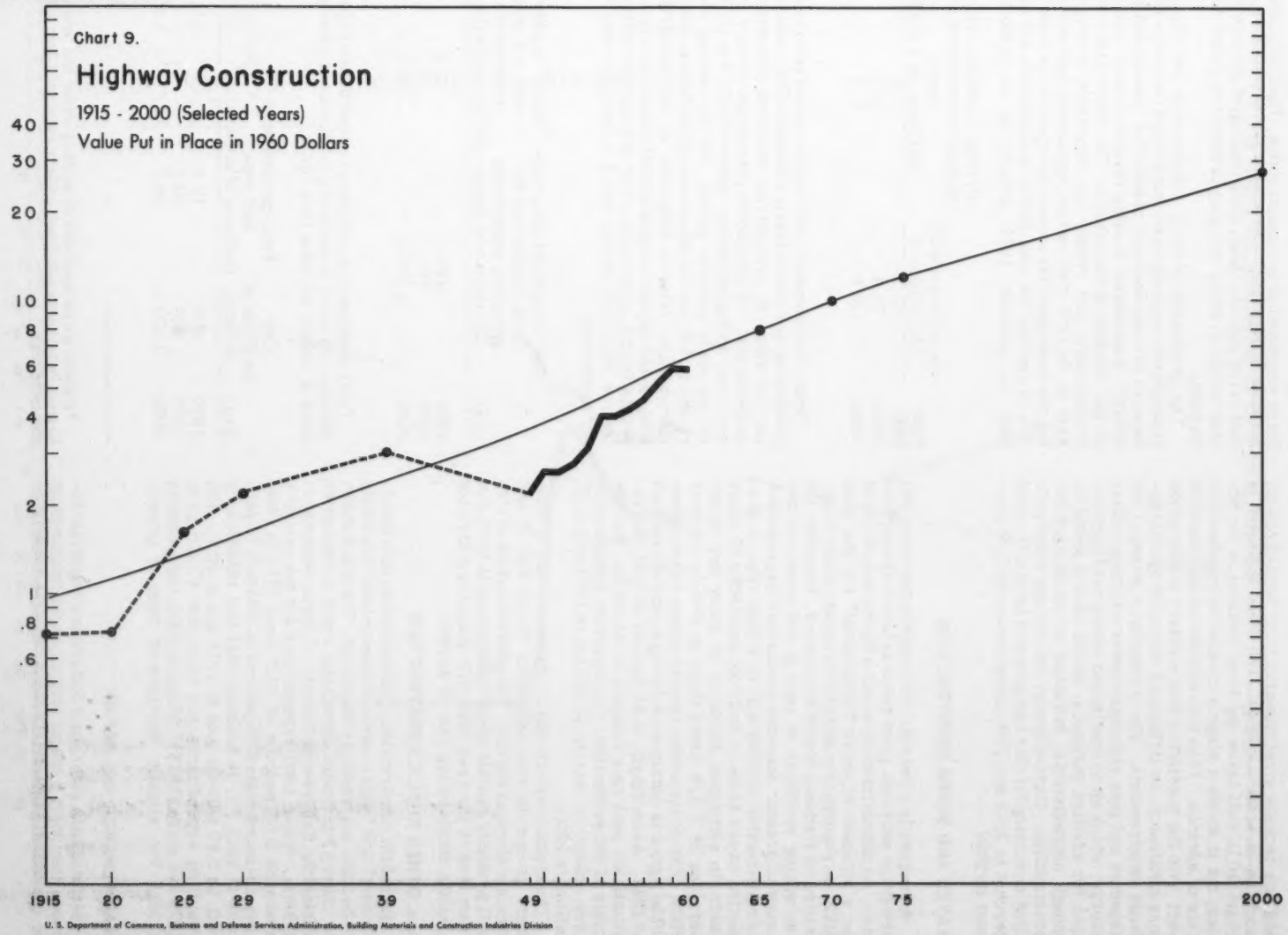
Billions of Dollars

Chart 9.

Highway Construction

1915 - 2000 (Selected Years)

Value Put in Place in 1960 Dollars



U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, Building Materials and Construction Industries Division

and new technological research in the field of power, such as in atomic energy. The trend indicated in chart 10 is well below the level attained in the fifties, but it shows a slight acceleration in geometric rate of advance. This acceleration is consistent in part with the possibility that military construction may continue to be influenced mainly by special defense requirements. The tremendous potential for abundant and less expensive power utilizing nuclear energy, which up to now lacked widespread application for civilian purposes, should have a positive, though unpredictable, influence on the demand for construction. Consequently, the decline relative to GNP occurring for this category will level off to 0.30 percent in 1975 and 2000 compared to the 0.36 percent in 1960.

WATER AND SEWER CONSTRUCTION

A frequently cited rule-of-thumb is that water and sewerage services grow twice as fast as the population. An approximation to such a figure was obtained on a forecast of water "withdrawal" for the year 2000, as reported recently by the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources. However, the increasing problems of storage and treatment because of greater demands means that the projection of construction activity will be a high rate. A projection on the basis of twice the population increase leads to estimated advances in water and sewer services of 2 1/4 times those in 1960 by the year 2000. For construction requirements, a more plausible figure is obtained by taking a constant percent of GNP. Accordingly, 0.34 percent of GNP, the approximate peak rate reached in the fifties, was the basis of the projection. Construction expenditures thus amount to nearly $3 billion in 1975 and to $7 billion in 2000.

The trend shown in chart 11 rises at a nearly constant geometric rate until after World War II and then accelerates rapidly. The geometric rate of rise will probably remain about constant until 1975, and from then to the year 2000 will maintain a high but slightly decelerating rate of growth.

ALL OTHER PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION

In public construction, "conservation and development" and "public service enterprises" are likely to become increasingly important. The trend shown in chart 12 indicates especially rapid acceleration during the Depression because of public works programs. While total expenditures for the category averaged 0.66 percent of GNP from 1951 to 1960, they advanced from 0.55 percent in 1955 to 0.72 percent in 1960. It is assumed that this relationship will be 0.80 percent both in 1975 and in 2000. The resulting expenditures are more than $7 billion in 1975 and more than $17 billion in 2000, representing a high but slightly decelerated rate of growth.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Maintenance and repair outlays are important because they have a major impact on the consumption of construction materials and involve the same labor force employed in new construction. The distinction between maintenance and repair and new construction is not entirely clear, and a shading of definitions may result in some merging of these two major activities.

The projection of total maintenance and repair construction expenditures was divided into those related to private nonfarm residential housing and all other.[4] Residential housing is most clearly related to the number of households. The expenditure for maintenance and repair per household averaged $144 in the 1957-1959 period, apparently representing the most plausible amount to expect in the future. The projection for residential maintenance and repair in constant 1959 dollars is as follows:

Year	No. of households (in millions)	Private, nonfarm, residential maintenance and repair (billions of dollars)
1959	51.3	7.5
1975	70.4	10.1
2000	126.6	17.8

Other maintenance and repair construction expenditures are most clearly related to GNP, excluding the value of new private, nonfarm residential construction. A consistent percentage of near 2.6 occurred during the fifties. Before World War II and in the early postwar period, the percentage was closer to 3.0, but the experience in the fifties, which placed more relative emphasis on new construction, would appear to approximate more closely expected future experience. The average percentage for the 1950-1959 period was 2.6, the figure used in the projection:

Year	GNP minus private, nonfarm residential exstruction expenditure (billions of dollars)	"Other" maintenance and repair expenditures (billions of dollars)
1959	459.7	11.8
1975	794.5	20.7
2000	1,995.8	51.9

Total maintenance and repair construction expenditures, obtained by summing the above two classes, show a slower advance than GNP:

Year	GNP (billions of dollars)	Total maintenance and repair (billions of dollars)	Percent of GNP
1959	482	19.3	4.0
1975	840	30.8	3.7
2000	2,070	69.7	3.4

[4] Figures are not available on publicly owned and farm housing maintenance and repair outlays separately from other nonresidential.

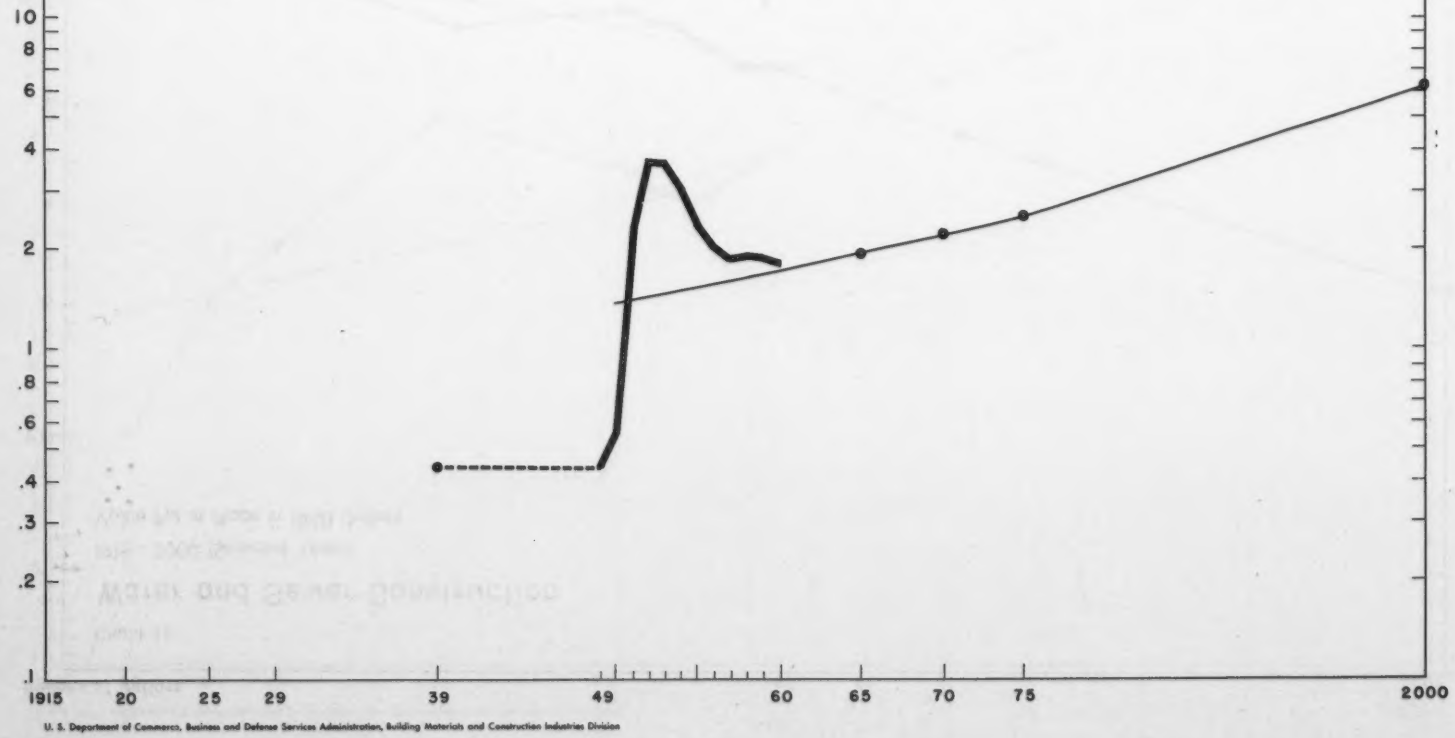
Billions of Dollars

Chart 10.

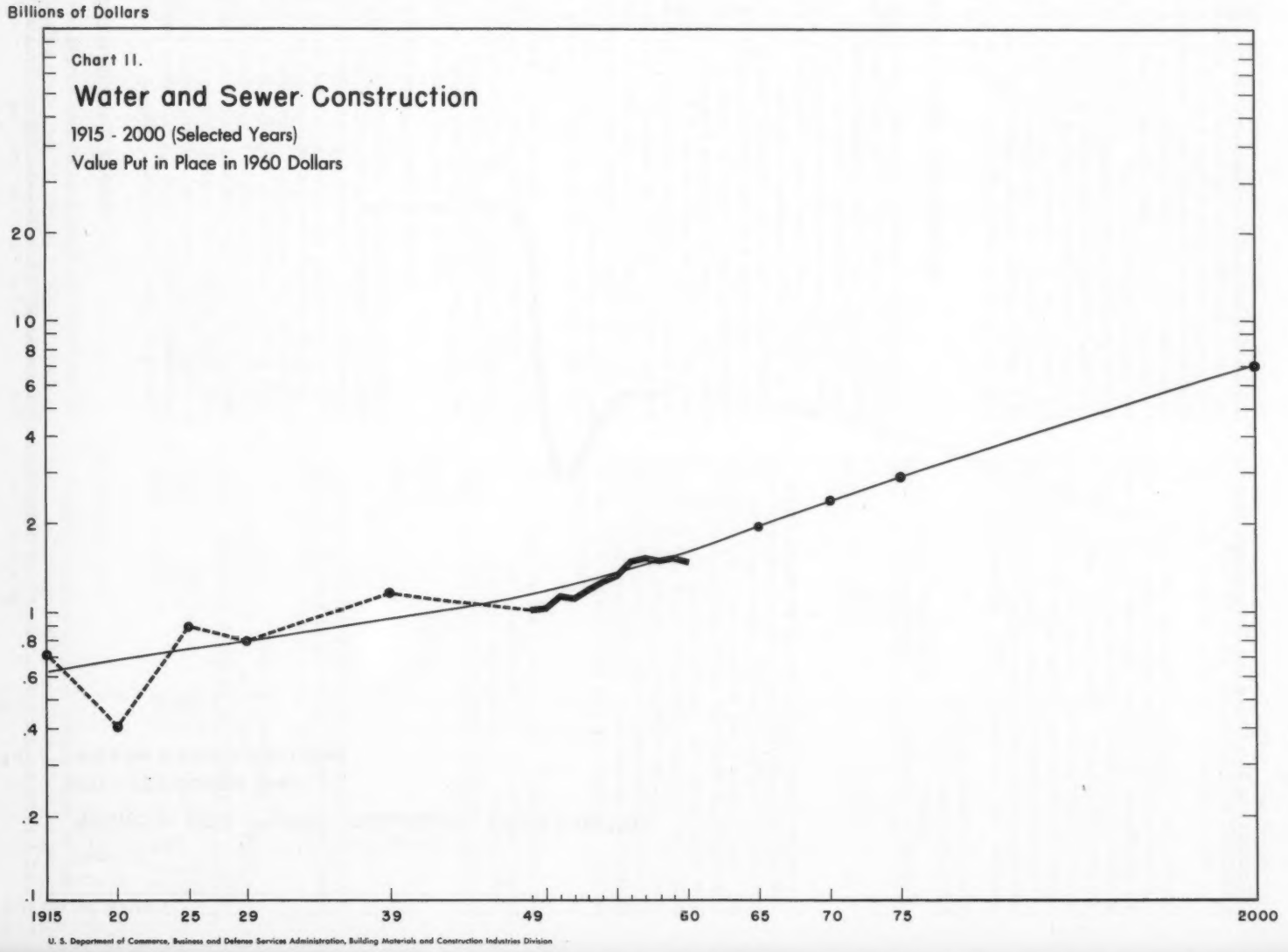
Military and Public Industrial Construction

1939 - 2000 (Selected Years)

Value Put in Place in 1960 Dollars



U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, Building Materials and Construction Industries Division


Billions of Dollars
Chart 11.
Water and Sewer Construction
1915 - 2000 (Selected Years)
Value Put in Place in 1960 Dollars
20
10
8
6
4
2
1
.8
.6
.4
.2
.1
1915
20
25
29
39
49
50
65
70
75
2000
U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, Building Materials and Construction Industries Division

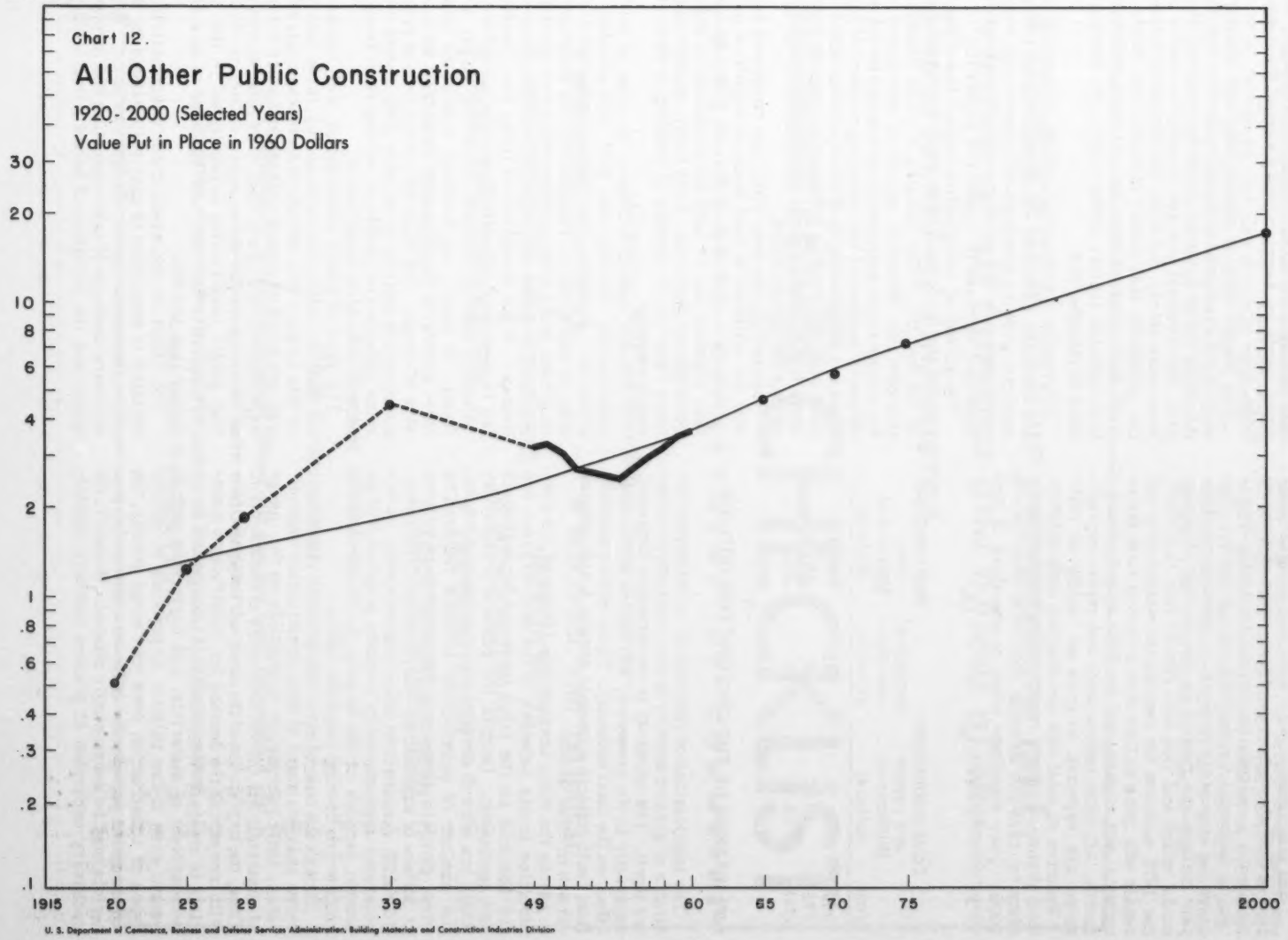
Billions of Dollars

Chart 12.

All Other Public Construction

1920 - 2000 (Selected Years)

Value Put in Place in 1960 Dollars



U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, Building Materials and Construction Industries Division

Total maintenance and repair was close to 4 percent of GNP throughout the fifties when residential maintenance and repair accounted for nearly 40 percent of the annual maintenance and repair total. Because the amount of residential maintenance and repair outlays are related to the number of households, which will rise less rapidly than total GNP, the 1975 estimate for residential maintenance and repair will come to less than a third of total maintenance and repair, and by 2000 to only about a fourth. All other maintenance and repair expenditures are expected to grow as rapidly as GNP.

Relative to total new construction expenditures, total maintenance and repair expenditures will decline by 1975 and increase somewhat from then to 2000. They constitute close to one-third of new construction outlays.

Year	Total maintenance and repair (billions of dollars)	Percent of new construction	New construction (billions of dollars)
1959	19.3	34	57.3
1975	30.8	29	107.4
2000	69.7	32	218.7

IMPLICATIONS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK

The implications of this outlook go far beyond the effects of greater activity on the construction industry itself. The speed-up in construction, foreseen, especially in the seventies, will have a stimulating effect on the total economy. Thus, while construction itself reflects economic growth, it also induces growth in other areas.

Among the more obvious side effects of the construction levels foreseen in the next 40 years are the demands on the labor force and for materials and equipment. Despite the gains in productivity which are sure to develop over the coming decades, the number of construction workers required to erect projects accounting for hundreds of billions of dollars of expenditure will necessarily increase. To fulfill construction labor requirements, an accelerated apprenticeship training program will be needed because of the lengthy on-the-job training required to develop requisite skills.

Though the cost of materials probably constitutes more than one-third of total construction expenditures, little information is available on the usage of materials for the various types of construction. Thus, the implication of the construction projections with respect to the demand for construction materials is unclear. A revolution is taking place in the development of materials, and during the next 40 years, even if the relative importance of various types of construction does not change greatly, the consumption patterns for different construction materials may be substantially altered. However, the necessary expansion of present industry capabilities and the growth of new industries to supply material needs is a major implication of the projections.

The possibilities of greatly improved effectiveness in the organization and methods of operation of the construction industry are clearly implied. In the past, technological changes relating to construction have come slowly, but many developments heighten the prospects that future methods may differ as much from present ones as a modern automated, line-operated factory differs from the handicraft state of manufacture.

Inherent in an expanding construction picture are the following elements: More utilization of land resources, growing problems of conservation and development, new and greater outlets for savings, and continued increase in mobility of population.

The growth of metropolitan centers has called for greater intensification of land use in certain areas of the country. The merging of cities illustrates this process. However, no overall shortage of land for construction purposes is anticipated for the next 40 years because of the enlarging network of highways and the speeding up of transportation which will have some moderating influence on concentration in large urban areas and will result in the development of smaller communities.

However, by the year 2000, new congested areas will lay adjacent to land which is important to the conservation of natural resources, creating a conflict between use of land for conservation and for development purposes. Even today, zoning regulations restrict the density of building to watershed requirements.

The funds needed to finance the level of private construction forecast for 1975 will probably be available. However, the high construction levels may be inflationary. Fortunately, the acceleration in growth of the total economy which may develop in the mid-seventies may modulate the inflationary influence. When standards of living rise rapidly, a lag in consumer expenditure usually occurs so that voluntary savings become somewhat larger than usual. If such a lag develops, less of the investment expansion would have to come from the extension of credit. The relatively lower level of private construction activity in the year 2000 should minimize inflationary problems arising from financial factors related to construction.

The level of public construction, with respect to its historic roll in the total economy, in the last part of this century will introduce an increasingly difficult tax problem unless defense and other types of expenditures can be cut back. The general problem of financing public construction relates to the fact that public construction expenditures in the year 1975, relative to GNP, are expected to be a sixth higher than in 1960.

The effect of increased construction activity on mobility of population is easy to foresee in the light of developments even in the last few years. Revolutionary methods of communication and transportation and the provision of better living facilities,

involving national dispersion of all types of construction, suggests a more effective use not only of material resources, but also of human resources.

Though the projections clearly imply higher standards of living and more leisure time, they particularly point up the importance of the improvement and expansion of our educational facilities. The attainment of the levels projected for educational construction appears crucial to the fulfillment of the envisioned general economic growth, which would reflect and call forth the projected levels for all other types of construction.

A weekly guide to new publications and releases of all bureaus and offices of the Department of Commerce . . .

BUSINESS SERVICE CHECKLIST

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Covering New Information in Such Areas as—

- ECONOMIC STATISTICS
- NEW PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES
- MARKETING INFORMATION
- WORLD TRADE
- SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS
- MANUFACTURING
- TRANSPORTATION
- AREA REDEVELOPMENT

$1.50 a year (52 issues)

($3.50 foreign mailing)

U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices will give you more information and a sample copy—and enter a subscription for you.

Or, order direct from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

Appendix A

MAJOR CONSTRUCTION CLASSIFICATIONS AND ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES

I. Private Nonfarm Residential Construction

Houses, nonfarm, and apartments

Nonhousekeeping

- Hotels
- Motels and trailer parks
- Dormitories

Additions and alterations

- Conversion of space
- General remodeling and modernization
- Addition of bathrooms
- Enlargement of kitchen
- Addition of wings

II. Commercial Construction

Commercial buildings

- Office and loft buildings
- Warehouse and storage buildings, n.e.c.
- Wholesale establishments
- Retail stores
- Eating and drinking places
- Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations

Service buildings

- Banks
- Barber and beauty shops
- Photographic studios
- Repair shops:
  - Garages
  - Other (shoe, electrical, etc.)
- Parking lots

III. Industrial Construction

- Manufacturing plants and warehouses
- Refrigeration, ice and cold storage plants of warehouses
- Industrial grain elevators and storage silos
- Dry cleaning plants and laundries

IV. Public Utilities Construction

- Railroad
- Local transit
- Telephone and telegraph
- Electric light and power
- Gas
- Petroleum pipe lines

V. Farm Construction

- Farm dwelling
- Farm service buildings

VI. Private Institutional and Miscellaneous Construction

Religious

- Churches and Sunday schools
- Convents and monasteries
- Theological seminaries
- Funeral parlors, crematories, etc.

Educational

- Schools
- Colleges
- Libraries and museums
- Research laboratories, except manufacturing

Hospital and related construction

- Hospitals and clinics
- Nurseries and nursing homes
- Institutions for the elderly

Social and recreational

- Assembly buildings
- Community houses
- Clubhouses, athletic and social
- Lodge buildings
- Entertainment facilities
- Gymnasiums and other indoor recreational buildings
- Exhibit buildings

Miscellaneous buildings

- Animal hospitals, havens and pounds
- Private garages and boathouses
- Refreshment stands
- Greenhouses
- Boiler houses
- Post office buildings
- Comfort stations
- Zoo buildings
- Aircraft hangars
- Bus terminals, except local transit
- Airport terminals
- Freight-truck and industrial terminals

Miscellaneous nonbuilding construction

- Streets and bridges
- Dams and reservoirs
- Waterfront improvements
- Sewer and water facilities
- Airfield construction
- Parks and playgrounds

VII. Public Residential Construction

VIII. Publicly-Owned Educational Facilities

Schools
Colleges
Libraries and museums
Research laboratories

IX. Highway Construction

Highways
Streets, roads, and alleys; sidewalks, curbs and gutters
Bridges
Vehicular tunnels
Right-of-way drainage, erosion control, lighting and guard rails
Earth-work protective structures

X. Military and Public Industrial Construction

Military facilities
Public industrial construction

XI. Water and Sewer Construction

XII. All Other Public Construction

Hospital and related construction

Hospitals and clinics
Nursery and nursing homes
Institutions for the elderly

Social and recreational

Assembly buildings
Community houses
Clubhouses, athletic and social
Gymnasiums and other indoor recreational buildings
Exhibit buildings

Administrative and service

Courthouses and city halls
Post office and customs houses
Government office buildings
Immigration and quarantine stations
State capitols
Jails and penitentiaries
Reformatories and detention homes
Police stations
Other penal and corrective buildings
Firehouses
Zoo building
Comfort stations

Miscellaneous buildings

Garages and service stations
Restaurants and cafeteries
Bus and truck terminals
Civil airport terminals and hangars
Boiler houses and central heating plants
Grain elevators
Greenhouses
Crematoriums
Retail stores and dispensaries
Manufacturing buildings and warehouses

Conservation and development

Reclamation
River and harbor
Flood control
Soil conservation

Public service enterprises

Electric power
Civil airfields

Miscellaneous nonbuilding

Parks and playgrounds
Athletic fields
Memorials

Appendix B

New Construction, 1915-2000 (Selected Years)

(In millions of 1960 dollars)

Private Construction

Year	Nonfarm residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public utilities	Farm	Institutional and miscellaneous	Total private
1915....	6,405	N.A.	1,143	2,670	1,036	N.A.	N.A.
1920....	4,755	1,627	2,572	1,927	1,210	819	12,910
1925....	16,159	2,969	1,549	3,878	829	2,397	27,781
1929....	10,186	3,439	2,989	4,665	828	2,374	24,481
1939....	7,692	984	818	2,020	682	954	13,150
1949....	14,442	1,733	1,380	5,470	1,961	1,922	26,908
1950....	20,234	1,875	1,475	5,210	2,120	2,216	33,130
1951....	16,624	1,867	2,614	5,306	2,134	2,333	30,878
1952....	16,570	1,496	2,795	5,595	2,120	2,135	30,711
1953....	17,469	2,271	2,622	5,837	1,888	2,207	32,294
1954....	19,677	2,709	2,446	5,497	1,773	2,576	34,678
1955....	23,279	3,847	2,822	5,415	1,648	2,564	39,575
1956....	20,980	4,149	3,352	5,608	1,538	2,511	38,138
1957....	19,772	3,899	3,630	5,875	1,495	2,845	37,516
1958....	20,812	3,788	2,431	5,375	1,355	3,067	36,828
1959....	24,983	4,010	2,106	5,384	1,380	3,091	40,954
1960....	22,546	4,180	2,851	5,323	1,285	3,508	39,603
1965....	27,200	4,900	3,300	6,480	1,200	4,575	47,655
1970....	35,800	5,800	4,000	7,865	1,200	5,950	60,615
1975....	45,500	6,900	5,000	9,200	1,300	7,600	75,500
2000....	74,200	17,000	12,400	22,800	2,100	18,800	147,300

Public Construction

Year	Residential	Educational	Highway	Military and industrial	Water and sewer	All other public	Total public	Total new construction, private and public
1915....	.....	N.A.	725	74	709	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1920....	.....	484	741	327	404	510	2,466	15,376
1925....	.....	1,332	1,601	20	895	1,223	5,071	32,852
1929....	.....	1,295	2,190	50	799	1,827	6,161	30,642
1939....	187	1,666	3,024	439	1,172	4,473	10,961	24,111
1949....	492	1,373	2,106	437	1,015	3,169	8,682	35,590
1950....	458	1,642	2,615	551	1,028	3,263	9,557	42,687
1951....	719	2,045	2,596	2,300	1,141	3,047	11,848	42,726
1952....	770	2,013	2,750	3,695	1,114	2,684	13,026	43,737
1953....	644	2,170	3,150	3,637	1,187	2,615	13,403	45,697
1954....	392	2,602	4,076	3,027	1,262	2,550	13,909	48,587
1955....	301	2,907	4,014	2,340	1,340	2,464	13,366	52,941
1956....	316	2,897	4,255	1,972	1,498	2,718	13,656	51,794
1957....	538	3,071	4,581	1,819	1,508	2,946	14,463	51,979
1958....	893	3,026	5,228	1,855	1,494	3,181	15,677	52,505
1959....	982	2,710	5,833	1,842	1,504	3,479	16,350	57,304
1960....	716	2,018	5,464	1,793	1,487	3,675	15,953	55,556
1965....	1,200	4,200	8,000	1,925	1,950	4,675	21,950	69,605
1970....	1,400	5,000	10,000	2,200	2,400	5,700	26,700	87,315
1975....	1,700	5,500	12,100	2,500	2,900	7,200	31,900	107,400
2000....	4,100	9,200	27,500	6,200	7,000	17,400	71,400	218,700

N.A.—Not available.

STATISTICAL SERIES

Part A.—Construction Put in Place

NOTE: The monthly estimates in Part A are determined primarily by past contract award movements, standard progress patterns, and assumed normal seasonal movements. Except when special surveys are undertaken, as was done during the 1959 steel strike, they do not reflect the effects of varying numbers of working days in given months, nor of special conditions influencing the volume of activity in any given month, such as unusual weather, materials shortages, overtime, work stoppages, and delays.

Table A-1.—New Construction Put in Place in the United States: Current Value and Relative Changes, by Type of Construction

Type of construction	Value (*in millions of dollars*)						Seasonally adjusted annual rate Aug. 1961	Percent change		
	1961			1960	First 8 months			First 8 mos. 1960-61	Aug. 1961 from	
	June	July	Aug.	Aug.	1960	1961			July 1961	August 1960
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	r5,351	r5,389	5,433	5,205	36,119	37,035	58,286	+ 3	+ 1	+ 4
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	r3,740	r3,746	3,727	3,556	26,051	26,132	41,322	(1)	- 1	+ 5
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	r2,188	r2,137	2,120	2,031	15,139	14,494	23,418	- 4	- 1	+ 4
New housing units	r1,407	r1,524	1,584	1,524	10,828	9,990	16,937	- 8	+ 4	+ 4
Additions and alterations	r682	r513	433	426	3,728	3,739	5,294	(1)	-16	+ 2
Nonhousekeeping	99	100	103	81	583	765	1,187	+31	+ 3	+27
Nonresidential buildings	r900	r932	937	884	6,464	6,995	10,629	+ 8	+ 1	+ 6
Industrial	219	216	213	237	1,824	1,878	2,588	+ 3	- 1	-10
Commercial	401	419	416	360	2,636	2,995	4,646	+14	- 1	+16
Office buildings and warehouses	196	199	201	184	1,342	1,557	2,299	+16	+ 1	+ 9
Stores, restaurants, and garages	205	220	215	176	1,294	1,438	2,348	+11	- 2	+22
Other nonresidential buildings	r280	r297	308	287	2,004	2,122	3,395	+ 6	+ 4	+ 7
Religious	81	86	90	92	650	629	978	- 3	+ 5	- 2
Educational	47	51	55	50	362	374	635	+ 3	+ 8	+10
Hospital and institutional	66	68	69	50	383	502	817	+31	+ 1	+38
Social and recreational	r62	r67	69	71	447	451	700	+ 1	+ 3	- 3
Miscellaneous	24	25	25	24	162	166	265	+ 2	0	+ 4
Farm construction	r156	r164	158	126	863	988	1,632	+14	- 4	+25
Public utilities	r473	r491	492	489	3,407	3,478	5,421	+ 2	(1)	+ 1
Telephone and telegraph	80	r85	80	97	711	635	988	-11	- 6	-18
Other public utilities	393	406	412	392	2,696	2,843	4,433	+ 5	+ 1	+ 5
All other private	23	22	20	26	178	177	222	- 1	- 9	-23
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	r1,611	r1,643	1,706	1,649	10,068	10,903	16,964	+ 8	+ 4	+ 3
Residential buildings	72	r70	71	58	477	533	887	+12	+ 1	+22
Nonresidential buildings	r468	r454	461	448	3,095	3,404	5,037	+10	+ 2	+ 3
Industrial	48	r28	31	31	271	308	378	+14	+11	0
Educational	274	r279	274	263	1,813	2,016	3,046	+11	- 2	+ 4
Hospital and institutional	31	31	32	36	266	240	362	-10	+ 3	-11
Administrative and service	61	r62	68	62	384	434	679	+13	+10	+10
Other nonresidential buildings	r54	r54	56	56	361	406	572	+12	+ 4	0
Military facilities	r136	r127	123	141	828	947	1,259	+14	- 3	-13
Highways	r574	r630	676	645	3,342	3,482	5,989	+ 4	+ 7	+ 5
Sewer and water systems	140	145	150	139	993	1,044	1,565	+ 5	+ 3	+ 8
Sewer	82	r85	86	81	602	601	900	(1)	+ 1	+ 6
Water	58	r60	64	58	391	443	665	+13	+ 7	+10
Public service enterprises	r59	r62	64	78	408	403	552	- 1	+ 3	- 18
Conservation and development	r129	r121	125	117	777	862	1,302	+11	+ 3	+ 7
All other public	33	r34	36	23	148	228	373	+54	+ 6	+57

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [r] Revised.

Table A-2.--New Construction Put in Place in the United States: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates in Current and Constant* Dollars

(Millions of dollars)

Period	New construction put in place**						Private construction			
	Total		Private		Public		Residential building (nonfarm)			
							Total		New dwelling units	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956	*45,815*	*34,731*	*33,067*	*24,827*	*12,748*	*9,904*	*17,677*	*13,648*	*13,535*	*10,454*
1957	*47,845*	*35,003*	*33,766*	*24,475*	*14,079*	*10,528*	*17,019*	*12,903*	*12,615*	*9,566*
1958	*48,950*	*35,477*	*33,493*	*23,981*	*15,457*	*11,496*	*18,047*	*13,555*	*13,552*	*10,176*
1959	56,555	40,155	40,344	28,233	16,211	11,932	24,962	18,152	19,233	13,986
1960	55,556	38,744	39,603	27,153	15,953	11,591	22,546	16,137	16,422	11,754
	Seasonally adjusted annual rates									
1960: August	55,837	38,871	39,474	27,025	16,363	11,846	22,448	16,057	16,300	11,659
September	55,599	38,645	39,316	26,890	16,283	11,755	22,102	15,810	15,941	11,403
October	55,552	38,641	39,200	26,851	16,352	11,790	21,834	15,663	15,654	11,230
November	56,079	38,993	39,624	27,153	16,455	11,840	22,016	15,805	15,792	11,337
December	56,650	39,482	39,639	27,113	17,011	12,369	21,916	15,744	15,653	11,245
1961: January	56,018	39,055	38,575	26,293	17,443	12,762	20,649	14,856	14,594	10,500
February	55,717	38,748	37,962	25,849	17,755	12,899	20,016	14,400	13,963	10,045
March	55,794	38,739	38,511	26,242	17,283	12,497	20,508	14,755	14,417	10,372
April	55,883	38,611	39,365	26,833	16,518	11,778	21,421	15,401	15,071	10,835
May	55,892	38,409	39,606	26,868	16,286	11,541	21,631	15,440	15,343	10,952
June	r57,615	r39,698	r40,737	r27,629	r16,878	r12,069	r22,680	r16,129	r15,978	r11,363
July	r58,217	r40,128	r41,310	r28,002	r16,907	r12,126	r23,252	r16,538	r16,600	r11,806
August	58,286	40,216	41,322	28,003	16,964	12,213	23,418	16,656	16,937	12,046
	Percent change									
August 1960-61	+ 4	+ 3	+ 5	+ 4	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4	+ 3
12 mos. ending August 1960-61	+ 2	(1)	- 1	- 2	+10	+ 8	- 7	- 8	- 12	-12

Period	Private construction--Con.									
	Residential building--Con.				Nonresidential buildings					
	Additions and alterations		Nonhousekeeping		Total		Industrial		Office buildings and warehouses	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956	*3,695*	*2,849*	447	345	8,817	6,594	3,084	2,306	1,684	1,294
1957	*3,903*	*2,957*	501	380	9,556	6,805	3,557	2,506	1,893	1,389
1958	*3,862*	*2,902*	633	477	8,675	6,046	2,382	1,679	2,013	1,417
1959	4,961	3,607	768	559	8,859	5,990	2,106	1,457	1,954	1,331
1960	5,199	3,721	925	662	10,168	6,755	2,851	1,965	2,121	1,409
	Seasonally adjusted annual rates									
1960: August	5,212	3,728	936	670	10,061	6,676	2,880	1,986	2,106	1,395
September	5,214	3,730	947	677	10,226	6,765	2,958	2,040	2,129	1,410
October	5,221	3,745	959	688	10,418	6,893	3,010	2,076	2,188	1,449
November	5,232	3,756	992	712	10,562	6,987	3,025	2,086	2,255	1,493
December	5,238	3,763	1,025	736	10,751	7,087	3,025	2,086	2,293	1,519
1961: January	4,957	3,566	1,098	790	11,193	7,354	3,053	2,105	2,453	1,603
February	4,900	3,525	1,153	830	11,100	7,291	2,992	2,063	2,465	1,611
March	4,920	3,540	1,171	843	10,960	7,200	2,957	2,039	2,405	1,572
April	5,149	3,702	1,201	864	10,803	7,097	2,921	2,014	2,444	1,598
May	5,078	3,625	1,210	863	10,628	6,951	2,849	1,965	2,420	1,572
June	r5,533	r3,935	1,169	r831	r10,584	r6,880	2,750	r1,871	2,369	r1,528
July	r5,486	r3,902	1,166	r830	r10,608	r6,869	2,672	r1,818	r2,323	r1,499
August	5,294	3,766	1,187	844	10,629	6,879	2,588	1,761	2,299	1,483
	Percent change									
August 1960-61	+2	+ 1	+ 27	+26	+ 6	+ 3	-10	-11	+ 9	+ 6
12mos. ending August 1960-61	+1	+ 1	+ 29	+29	+ 11	+ 9	+ 11	+11	+ 16	+ 13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.–New Construction Put in Place in the United States: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates in Current and Constant* Dollars–Con.

(Millions of dollars)

Period	Private construction–Con.									
	Nonresidential buildings–Con.									
	Stores, restaurants, garages		Religious		Educational		Hospitals and institutional		Social and recreational	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956	1,947	1,441	768	567	536	397	328	242	275	203
1957	1,671	1,186	868	614	525	372	525	372	311	220
1958	1,576	1,085	863	594	574	396	600	415	424	291
1959	1,976	1,317	947	633	525	351	570	380	550	367
1960	2,059	1,338	1,013	659	566	368	605	394	707	461
	Seasonally adjusted annual rates									
1960: August	1,927	1,251	1,000	649	574	372	588	382	728	473
September	2,005	1,294	1,002	646	577	372	608	393	726	468
October	2,074	1,338	1,006	649	577	372	626	404	719	464
November	2,123	1,370	1,008	650	571	369	640	413	718	463
December	2,226	1,427	1,008	646	565	362	674	432	733	470
1961: January	2,395	1,535	1,000	641	552	354	689	442	786	504
February	2,356	1,510	978	627	551	353	720	462	757	485
March	2,338	1,498	970	622	557	357	746	478	704	452
April	2,192	1,405	976	625	563	361	767	492	659	422
May	2,095	1,335	988	629	572	365	786	501	644	410
June	2,141	1,364	989	630	593	378	809	515	r 676	r 430
July	2,255	r 1,427	984	r 623	617	r 390	821	r 519	r 685	r 434
August	2,347	1,486	978	619	635	402	817	517	700	443
	Percent change									
August 1960-61	+22	+19	–2	–5	+11	+8	+39	+35	–4	–6
12mos.ending Aug. 1960-61	+ 9	+ 6	(1)	–3	+ 7	+4	+25	+22	+8	+6

Period	Private construction–Con.									
	Nonres. bldg.–Con.		Farm construction		Public utilities					
	Miscellaneous				Total		Telephone and telegraph		Other public utilities	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956	195	144	*1,560*	*1,261*	4,893	3,243	1,066	756	3,827	2,487
1957	206	146	*1,578*	*1,248*	5,414	3,391	1,068	743	4,346	2,648
1958	243	169	*1,495*	*1,173*	5,087	3,090	904	627	4,183	2,463
1959	231	154	1,308	989	5,008	2,968	951	644	4,057	2,324
1960	246	161	1,285	964	5,323	3,136	1,088	719	4,235	2,417
	Seasonally adjusted annual rates									
1960: August	258	168	1,272	950	5,410	3,180	1,195	786	4,215	2,394
September	221	142	1,289	965	5,418	3,190	1,099	723	4,319	2,467
October	218	141	1,288	965	5,361	3,159	1,084	713	4,277	2,446
November	222	143	1,298	972	5,452	3,220	1,168	768	4,284	2,452
December	227	145	1,242	923	5,458	3,203	1,085	709	4,373	2,494
1961: January	265	170	1,126	813	5,308	3,100	984	643	4,324	2,457
February	281	180	1,157	837	5,384	3,147	974	637	4,410	2,510
March	283	182	1,334	975	5,398	3,134	989	642	4,409	2,492
April	281	180	1,508	1,109	5,323	3,051	904	583	4,419	2,468
May	274	174	1,686	1,236	5,383	3,085	956	613	4,427	2,472
June	257	164	r 1,839	r 1,353	5,382	r 3,126	929	592	4,453	r 2,534
July	251	r 159	r 1,759	r 1,292	r 5,457	r 3,172	r 988	r 629	4,469	r 2,543
August	265	168	1,632	1,194	5,421	3,150	988	629	4,433	2,521
	Percent change									
August 1960-61	+3	0	+28	+26	(1)	–1	–17	–20	+5	+5
12mos.ending Aug. 1960-61	–2	–5	+ 9	+ 7	+4	+2	– 4	– 7	+6	+5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.–New Construction Put in Place in the United States: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates in Current and Constant* Dollars–Con.
(Millions of dollars)

Period	Public construction											
	Residential buildings		Nonresidential buildings									
			Total**		Industrial		Educational		Hospital and institutional		Administrative and service	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956	292	225	4,076	3,017	453	339	2,556	1,891	300	220	362	268
1957	506	383	4,507	3,193	473	333	2,825	2,003	354	250	439	311
1958	846	637	4,653	3,214	408	289	2,875	1,982	390	267	532	367
1959	962	702	4,514	3,021	368	254	2,656	1,775	428	285	568	379
1960	716	512	4,792	3,132	407	282	2,818	1,834	400	259	598	389
	Seasonally adjusted annual rates											
1960: August	716	512	4,896	3,194	380	262	2,926	1,900	401	260	614	399
September	722	517	4,959	3,216	390	269	2,952	1,905	407	262	617	398
October	727	522	4,995	3,241	379	262	2,976	1,920	395	255	632	403
November	740	532	5,055	3,279	390	269	2,998	1,934	390	252	648	418
December	727	522	5,072	3,271	408	281	2,994	1,919	390	250	631	405
1961: January	700	503	5,094	3,287	449	310	2,999	1,922	396	254	610	391
February	715	515	5,157	3,328	474	327	3,052	1,956	384	246	612	392
March	751	540	5,221	3,371	512	353	3,031	1,943	359	230	659	422
April	802	576	5,222	3,373	550	379	3,055	1,958	362	232	653	418
May	791	564	5,186	3,336	551	380	3,020	1,924	354	225	660	424
June	r 844	r 600	r 5,229	3,355	r 539	r 367	3,078	1,961	r 355	r 226	r 664	r 423
July	r 833	r 592	r 5,007	r 3,185	r 343	r 233	r 3,043	r 1,926	r 356	r 226	r 677	r 428
August	887	631	5,037	3,206	378	257	3,046	1,928	362	229	679	430
	Percent change											
August 1960-61	+24	+23	+ 3	(1)	– 1	– 2	+ 4	+ 1	–10	–12	+11	+ 8
12 mos.ending August 1960-61	+ 7	+ 7	+14	+11	+11	+11	+15	+12	– 6	– 8	+18	+15

Period	Public construction–Con.											
	Military facilities		Highways		Sewer systems		Water systems		Public service enterprises		Conservation and development	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956	1,360	1,059	4,431	3,879	701	473	574	386	384	240	826	556
1957	1,287	955	4,954	4,199	781	503	563	362	393	232	971	625
1958	1,402	1,028	5,545	4,773	836	518	551	339	451	261	1,019	633
1959	1,488	1,071	5,870	5,149	906	537	561	333	551	313	1,130	670
1960	1,386	986	5,464	4,893	882	507	605	351	649	371	1,221	701
	Seasonally adjusted annual rates											
1960: August	1,444	1,024	5,724	5,070	844	482	607	347	677	385	1,219	697
September	1,340	951	5,602	4,979	824	471	628	359	688	393	1,268	725
October	1,490	1,057	5,427	4,846	822	470	636	363	695	399	1,288	736
November	1,678	1,190	5,243	4,698	818	468	636	363	708	409	1,289	736
December	1,531	1,086	5,953	5,358	827	472	650	372	684	393	1,267	724
1961: January	1,284	911	6,470	5,845	856	486	674	383	667	383	1,402	796
February	1,942	1,377	5,934	5,385	876	501	673	385	678	390	1,454	831
March	1,764	1,251	5,662	5,115	901	515	668	382	648	370	1,358	776
April	1,651	1,171	5,060	4,522	934	527	667	377	632	357	1,234	679
May	1,507	1,061	4,983	4,433	940	528	666	374	637	360	1,246	700
June	r 1,382	r 967	r 5,527	r 4,957	928	518	666	372	r 613	r 357	r 1,336	r 746
July	r 1,475	r 1,031	r 5,770	r 5,170	r 922	r 515	r 660	r 369	r 574	r 333	r 1,294	r 723
August	1,259	880	5,989	5,366	900	503	665	371	552	321	1,302	727
	Percent change											
August 1960-61	–13	–14	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 4	+10	+ 7	–18	–17	+ 7	+ 4
12 mos. ending August 1960-61	+17	+16	+ 4	+ 5	– 4	– 6	+12	+10	+ 8	+ 9	+14	+12

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *1947-49 dollars. **Includes values for the "other" categories, not shown separately on this table. See table A-1. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [r] Revised.

NOTE: The 1956-58 figures in italics are not entirely comparable with those for later years because the latter include new series on private housing units, additions and alterations, and farm housing. In addition, data for Alaska and Hawaii have been included for all types of construction beginning with 1959, increasing the national totals by negligible amounts, being of the order of one-half of 1 percent.

Table A-3.–New Public Construction Put in Place in the United States: Value, by Source and Type of Funds, by Ownership, and by Type of Construction

(Millions of dollars[1])

Period	Total	Source of funds				Ownership		Federally owned	
		Federal			State and local	Federal	State and local	Residential buildings	Military facilities
		Total	Direct	Grants-in-aid					
1956	12,748	3,638	2,742	896	9,110	2,742	10,006	17	1,360
1957	14,079	4,307	2,993	1,314	9,772	2,993	11,086	155	1,287
1958	15,457	5,518	3,388	2,130	9,939	3,388	12,069	357	1,402
1959	16,211	6,545	3,755	2,790	9,666	3,755	12,456	488	1,488
1960	15,953	6,118	3,665	2,453	9,835	3,665	12,288	288	1,356
1960: August	1,649	642	348	294	1,007	348	1,301	23	141
September	1,644	628	348	280	1,016	348	1,296	23	132
October	1,553	602	363	239	951	363	1,190	22	148
November	1,376	537	355	182	839	355	1,021	22	156
December	1,312	528	303	225	784	303	1,009	21	122
1961: January	1,094	407	259	148	687	259	835	21	88
February	1,039	405	274	131	634	274	765	22	109
March	1,137	422	301	121	715	301	836	23	119
April	1,262	446	313	133	816	313	949	26	118
May	1,411	505	339	166	906	339	1,072	26	127
June	r1,611	r594	r369	r225	r1,017	r369	r1,242	r25	r136
July	r1,643	r591	r333	r258	r1,052	r333	r1,310	r24	r127
August	1,706	625	334	291	1,081	334	1,372	24	123
	Percent change								
August 1960-61	+3	-3	-4	-1	+7	-4	+5	+4	-13
12 mos. ending August 1960-61	+9	+5	+12	-4	+11	+12	+8	-8	+15

Period	Federally owned–Con.								
	Nonresidential buildings						Highways	Conservation and development	All other
	Total	Industrial	Educational	Hospital	Administrative and service	Other nonresidential			
1956	583	453	8	37	30	55	93	675	14
1957	600	473	8	45	54	20	119	818	14
1958	607	408	11	35	122	31	114	885	23
1959	660	368	11	58	149	74	93	981	45
1960	736	407	20	56	143	110	113	1,051	91
1960: August	62	31	2	5	13	11	14	99	9
September	62	30	2	5	14	11	14	107	10
October	65	34	2	5	13	11	12	106	10
November	66	36	2	5	13	10	10	92	r9
December	62	36	2	4	11	9	9	83	6
1961: January	61	37	1	4	9	10	5	79	5
February	58	35	2	4	9	8	5	75	5
March	67	39	2	5	11	10	6	81	5
April	71	45	2	5	11	8	8	85	5
May	71	45	2	4	12	8	10	99	6
June	76	48	3	4	12	9	13	r112	r7
July	r58	r28	3	5	r13	9	13	r104	r7
August	60	31	3	4	13	9	13	107	7
	Percent change								
August 1960-61	-3	0	+50	-20	0	-18	-7	+8	-22
12 mos. ending August 1960-61	+10	+11	+73	-7	+3	+20	+13	+14	+14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.–New Public Construction Put in Place in the United States: Value, by Source and Type of Funds, by Ownership, and by Type of Construction–Con.

(Millions of dollars)

Period	State and locally owned									
	Residential buildings	Nonresidential buildings					Highways	Sewer systems	Water systems	All other
		Total	Educational	Hospitals	Administrative and service	Other nonresidential				
1956	275	3,493	2,548	263	332	350	4,338	701	574	625
1957	351	3,907	2,817	309	385	396	4,835	781	563	649
1958	489	4,046	2,864	355	410	417	5,431	836	551	716
1959	474	3,854	2,645	370	419	420	5,777	906	561	884
1960	428	4,056	2,798	344	455	459	5,351	882	605	966
1960: August	35	386	261	31	49	45	631	81	58	110
September	37	388	264	31	48	45	630	77	58	106
October	38	383	264	29	45	45	546	72	56	95
November	38	342	237	28	37	40	440	67	52	82
December	38	329	232	27	33	37	461	64	48	69
1961: January	37	328	234	24	33	37	286	65	50	69
February	38	298	210	22	31	35	262	60	46	61
March	40	336	233	25	38	40	265	69	52	74
April	43	362	251	26	43	42	330	75	55	84
May	44	369	252	27	46	44	425	79	58	97
June	r47	r392	271	27	49	r45	r561	82	58	102
July	r46	r396	r276	26	49	r45	r617	r85	r60	r106
August	47	401	271	28	55	47	663	86	64	111
	Percent change									
August 1960-61	+34	+ 4	+ 4	- 10	+12	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+10	+ 1
12 mos. ending August 1960-61	+17	+14	+14	- 6	+22	+18	+ 2	- 4	+13	+16

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. rRevised.

NOTE: Beginning with January 1959 data include estimates for the value of new construction put in place in Alaska and Hawaii.

COMPOSITION OF REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

NORTHEAST

1. *New England*
   Connecticut
   Maine
   Massachusetts
   New Hampshire
   Rhode Island
   Vermont
2. *Middle Atlantic*
   New Jersey
   New York
   Pennsylvania

NORTH CENTRAL

3. *E. N. Central*
   Illinois
   Indiana
   Michigan
   Ohio
   Wisconsin
4. *W. N. Central*
   Iowa
   Kansas
   Minnesota
   Missouri
   Nebraska
   North Dakota
   South Dakota

SOUTH

5. *S. Atlantic*
   Delaware
   Dist. of Col.
   Florida
   Georgia
   Maryland
   N. Carolina
   S. Carolina
   Virginia
   W. Virginia
6. *E. S. Central*
   Alabama
   Kentucky
   Mississippi
   Tennessee
7. *W. S. Central*
   Arkansas
   Louisiana
   Oklahoma
   Texas

WEST

8. *Mountain*
   Arizona
   Colorado
   Idaho
   Montana
   Nevada
   New Mexico
   Utah
   Wyoming
9. *Pacific*
   Alaska
   California
   Hawaii
   Oregon
   Washington

Part B.—Housing

NOTE: The statistics shown in italics in this section relate to the "old" housing starts series which was terminated with April 1960 data. The "new" series overlaps the "old" one for the period January 1959-April 1960.

A description of the "new" series and a statement regarding conceptual, coverage, and methodological changes which affect the comparability of the two series appears in CONSTRUCTION REVIEW, June 1960, pp. 4-10.

Table B-1.—Housing Starts in the United States: Number and Percentage Distribution, by Ownership and Type of Structure

Period	Total	Ownership			Type of structure			Seasonally adjusted annual rate, private	
		Private		Public	1-family	2-family	3-or-more family	Total	Nonfarm
		Total	Nonfarm						
	Number of units (*in thousands*)								
Old series									
1956	*1,118.1*	.....	*1,093.9*	*24.2*	*989.7*	*30.9*	*97.5*	.....	.....
1957	*1,041.9*	.....	*992.8*	*49.1*	*872.7*	*33.3*	*135.9*	.....	.....
1958	*1,209.4*	.....	*1,141.5*	*67.9*	*975.1*	*38.9*	*195.4*	.....	.....
1959	*1,378.5*	.....	*1,342.8*	*35.7*	*1,094.6*	*52.5*	*231.4*	.....	.....
New series									
1959	1,553.1	1,516.8	1,494.6	36.7	1,250.7	58.5	244.3	.....	.....
1960	1,296.0	1,252.1	1,230.1	43.9	1,008.8	50.5	236.8	.....	.....
1960: July	118.3	114.3	112.6	4.0	93.1	4.7	20.6	1,227	1,209
August	135.1	130.3	128.2	4.8	107.0	4.5	23.6	1,355	1,335
September	102.6	96.9	94.9	5.7	80.3	3.7	18.6	1,089	1,067
October	113.2	110.4	107.3	2.8	86.7	4.0	22.6	1,273	1,237
November	94.5	92.8	91.8	1.7	70.4	3.4	20.8	1,220	1,206
December	70.9	64.2	63.7	6.7	48.0	3.5	19.4	996	987
1961: January	72.5	69.8	68.3	2.7	51.8	3.1	17.6	1,127	1,098
February	81.0	75.8	72.5	5.2	56.5	4.4	20.0	1,169	1,115
March	109.7	104.6	102.2	5.1	80.1	4.3	25.3	1,296	1,262
April	115.3	111.0	108.7	4.3	85.4	4.2	25.6	1,166	1,143
May	r130.7	r126.6	r124.2	r4.1	r97.9	r5.4	r27.4	r1,291	r1,268
June	r138.3	r132.5	r129.5	r5.8	102.0	4.2	32.1	r1,383	r1,352
July	125.9	122.7	120.6	3.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,317	1,296
	Percent change								
July 1960-61	+6.4	+7.3	+7.1	-20.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First 7 mos. 1960-61	-.8	-1.9	-2.4	+36.9	[1] -9.5	[1] -4.1	[1] +33.1	.....	.....
	Percentage distribution								
Old series									
1956	*100*	.....	*97.8*	*2.2*	*83.5*	*2.8*	*8.7*	.....	.....
1957	*100*	.....	*95.3*	*4.7*	*83.8*	*3.2*	*13.0*	.....	.....
1958	*100*	.....	*94.4*	*5.6*	*80.6*	*3.2*	*16.2*	.....	.....
1959	*100*	.....	*97.4*	*2.6*	*79.4*	*3.8*	*16.8*	.....	.....
New series									
1959	100	97.7	96.2	2.3	80.5	3.8	15.7	.....	.....
1960	100	96.6	94.9	3.4	77.8	3.9	18.3	.....	.....
1960: July	100	96.6	95.2	3.4	78.7	4.0	17.4	.....	.....
August	100	96.4	94.9	3.6	79.2	3.3	17.5	.....	.....
September	100	94.4	92.5	5.6	78.3	3.6	18.1	.....	.....
October	100	97.5	94.8	2.5	76.6	3.5	20.0	.....	.....
November	100	98.2	97.1	1.8	74.5	3.6	22.0	.....	.....
December	100	90.6	89.8	9.4	67.7	4.9	27.4	.....	.....
1961: January	100	96.3	94.2	3.7	71.4	4.3	24.3	.....	.....
February	100	93.6	89.5	6.4	69.8	5.4	24.7	.....	.....
March	100	95.4	93.2	4.6	73.0	3.9	23.1	.....	.....
April	100	96.3	94.3	3.7	74.1	3.6	22.2	.....	.....
May	100	r96.9	r95.0	r3.1	r74.9	4.1	r21.0	.....	.....
June	100	r95.8	r93.6	r4.2	73.8	3.0	23.2	.....	.....
July	100	97.5	95.8	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.....	.....

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *For seasonally adjusted annual rates pertaining to the "old" housing starts series, 1948-60 by month, see table B-2 in CONSTRUCTION REVIEW, June 1960. n.a. Not available. rRevised.

[1] First 6 months 1960-61.

Table B-2: Housing Starts in the United States: Number and Percentage Distribution, by Location

Period	Total	Metropolitan area *		Region **			
		Inside	Outside	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Number of units *(in thousands)*						
Old series							
1956	*1,118.1*	*779.8*	*338.3*	*228.8*	*303.1*	*334.2*	*252.0*
1957	*1,041.9*	*699.7*	*342.2*	*195.5*	*258.4*	*346.3*	*241.7*
1958	*1,209.4*	*827.0*	*382.4*	*210.9*	*289.6*	*413.3*	*295.6*
1959	*1,378.5*	*946.1*	*432.4*	*253.4*	*318.5*	*459.0*	*347.6*
New series							
1959	1,553.5	1,076.9	476.6	279.7	374.8	521.4	377.6
1960	1,296.0	889.0	407.0	236.5	303.7	441.3	314.5
1960: July	118.3	82.7	35.6	21.4	33.1	37.4	26.4
August	135.1	84.7	50.4	25.8	32.2	46.4	30.7
September	102.6	68.5	34.1	21.3	29.2	33.7	18.4
October	113.2	78.0	35.2	26.9	26.3	33.0	27.0
November	94.5	66.1	28.4	23.5	20.1	30.0	20.9
December	70.9	49.8	21.1	9.7	15.8	22.5	22.9
1961: January	72.5	51.2	21.3	7.1	12.9	29.3	23.2
February	81.0	55.7	25.3	12.0	13.9	32.3	22.8
March	109.7	79.2	30.5	18.2	21.1	40.2	30.2
April	115.3	79.8	35.5	25.4	26.0	38.0	25.8
May	r130.7	r89.7	r41.0	26.9	r31.2	46.8	r25.8
June	r138.3	r92.8	r45.5	31.6	32.0	44.8	29.9
July	125.9	86.3	39.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Percent change						
July 1960-61	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 11.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
First 7 mos. 1960-61	- 2.3	- 1.3	+ .4	[1] + 12.3	[1] - 6.7	[1] - 2.9	[1] - 6.2
	Percentage distribution						
Old series							
1956	*100*	*69.7*	*30.3*	*20.5*	*27.1*	*29.9*	*22.5*
1957	*100*	*67.2*	*32.8*	*18.8*	*24.8*	*33.2*	*23.2*
1958	*100*	*68.4*	*31.6*	*17.4*	*23.9*	*34.2*	*24.5*
1959	*100*	*68.6*	*31.4*	*18.4*	*23.1*	*33.3*	*25.2*
New series							
1959	100	69.3	30.7	18.0	24.1	33.6	24.3
1960	100	68.6	31.4	18.2	23.4	34.1	24.3
1960: July	100	69.9	30.1	18.1	28.0	31.6	22.3
August	100	62.7	37.3	19.1	23.8	34.3	22.7
September	100	66.8	33.2	20.8	28.5	32.8	17.9
October	100	68.9	31.1	23.8	23.2	29.2	23.9
November	100	69.9	30.1	24.9	21.3	31.7	22.1
December	100	70.2	29.8	13.7	22.3	31.7	32.3
1961: January	100	70.6	29.4	9.8	17.8	40.4	32.0
February	100	68.8	31.2	14.8	17.2	39.9	28.1
March	100	72.2	27.8	16.6	19.2	36.6	27.5
April	100	69.2	30.8	22.0	22.5	33.0	22.4
May	100	r68.6	r31.4	20.6	r23.9	35.8	r19.7
June	100	r67.1	r32.9	22.9	23.1	32.4	21.6
July	100	68.5	31.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Beginning with January 1959, distribution is based on 1959 definitions (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1959, Bureau of the Budget). Beginning with January 1961, distribution is based on 1961 revision (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1961, Bureau of the Budget). **Composition of regions is shown below Table A-3.
n.a.—Not available. [1] First 6 months 1960-61. r Revised.

Table B-3: New Private NonFarm 1-Family Houses Started: Average Construction Cost

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Old series	AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST												
1950	*$7,625*	*$7,850*	*$8,225*	*$8,450*	*$8,450*	*$8,750*	*$8,875*	*$9,125*	*$8,900*	*$9,200*	*$9,075*	*$9,200*	*$8,675*
1951	*9,100*	*9,250*	*9,175*	*9,325*	*9,475*	*9,475*	*9,400*	*9,300*	*9,450*	*9,225*	*9,250*	*9,125*	*9,300*
1952	*9,050*	*9,275*	*9,350*	*9,550*	*9,575*	*9,675*	*9,500*	*9,425*	*9,600*	*9,525*	*9,550*	*9,525*	*9,475*
1953	*9,400*	*9,600*	*9,800*	*10,000*	*9,900*	*10,000*	*10,125*	*10,175*	*10,200*	*10,175*	*9,975*	*10,000*	*9,950*
1954	*9,750*	*9,800*	*10,075*	*10,600*	*10,850*	*10,750*	*10,850*	*10,750*	*10,675*	*10,800*	*10,850*	*11,075*	*10,625*
1955	*10,575*	*11,125*	*11,250*	*11,250*	*11,400*	*11,400*	*11,475*	*11,425*	*11,525*	*11,575*	*11,575*	*11,625*	*11,350*
1956	*11,325*	*11,750*	*12,150*	*12,275*	*12,300*	*12,300*	*12,375*	*12,275*	*12,325*	*12,425*	*12,675*	*12,350*	*12,225*
1957	*12,600*	*12,800*	*12,950*	*13,025*	*13,250*	*13,150*	*13,050*	*12,925*	*13,075*	*13,375*	*13,000*	*12,925*	*13,025*
1958	*12,775*	*12,875*	*13,000*	*13,100*	*13,150*	*13,025*	*13,025*	*12,550*	*12,925*	*13,125*	*12,925*	*12,800*	*12,950*
1959	*12,450*	*12,300*	*13,250*	*13,650*	*13,750*	*13,725*	*13,550*	*13,600*	*13,700*	*13,800*	*13,700*	*13,450*	*13,450*
1960	*13,600*	*13,650*	*13,975*	*13,850*									
New series													
1959	12,500	12,475	13,250	13,600	13,750	13,875	13,600	13,325	13,300	13,925	13,475	13,200	13,425
1960	13,350	13,175	13,825	14,000	14,000	13,925	13,575	13,150	13,925	14,575	13,600	14,200	13,775
1961	13,200	13,725	13,875	14,000	r13,650	14,350							
	Percent change, 1961 from 1960												
	-1.1	+4.2	+.4	0	r-2.5	+3.1							

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Note: The new series on average construction costs of new nonfarm 1-family houses is derived in the same way as the old and reflects only the new level of starts. rRevised.

Table B-4: Housing Under Federal Government Programs

Period	FHA*			VA			Number of starts in FHA and VA programs as a percent** of private nonfarm starts		
	Applications received	First inspection (starts)	Mortgages insured	Appraisal requests	First inspection (starts)	Loans guaranteed	Total	FHA	VA
	Number of dwelling units *(in thousands)*								
1956	219.4	189.3	109.9	401.5	270.7	313.3	*42*	*17*	*25*
1957	229.7	168.4	92.6	159.4	128.3	218.8	*30*	*17*	*13*
1958	395.9	295.4	157.0	234.2	102.1	94.1	*35*	*26*	*9*
1959	420.9	332.5	227.8	234.0	109.3	145.4	29	22	7
1960	301.8	260.9	204.0	142.9	74.6	104.8	27	21	6
1960: July	24.0	23.6	15.8	8.5	7.4	8.4	29	22	7
August	27.4	26.3	19.1	12.4	8.2	9.4	28	21	7
September	23.3	21.9	18.7	11.6	6.8	8.8	30	23	7
October	23.3	22.6	17.8	10.0	5.9	8.3	27	21	6
November	18.9	20.2	17.5	10.3	5.5	7.6	28	22	6
December	20.1	13.8	17.2	10.0	4.8	7.3	28	21	7
1961: January	21.5	14.0	17.2	9.4	4.9	6.8	27	20	7
February	22.4	13.0	13.6	12.0	4.9	5.5	25	18	7
March	30.2	20.1	13.4	17.7	6.4	6.3	26	20	6
April	23.9	20.1	12.3	17.5	6.1	5.3	24	18	6
May	29.9	r23.7	13.4	14.7	8.0	5.6	25	19	6
June	31.4	r22.1	r15.1	17.6	7.8	6.0	23	17	6
July	28.9	21.4	13.8	15.1	7.3	n.a.	24	18	6
	Percent change								
July 1960-61	+20.4	- 9.1	- 12.1	+78.3	- 1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 months ending July 1960-61	- 6.4	- 15.9	- 8.9	- 5.7	- 12.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Housing and Home Finance Agency (FHA) and the Veterans Administration. *Excludes units under military and armed services programs. **Percentages shown in italics are based on private nonfarm housing starts, "old series." rRevised.

Table B-5: Nonfarm Mortgage Recordings of $20,000 or Less: Number and Value by Type of Lender

(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii)

Period	Number (in thousands)	Average amount (dollars)	Total amount *(in millions of dollars)* recorded by–						
			All lenders	Savings and loan associations	Insurance companies	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Individuals	All other lenders
1956	3,602	7,521	27,088	9,532	1,799	5,458	1,824	3,558	4,917
1957	3,246	7,469	24,244	9,217	1,472	4,264	1,430	3,554	4,307
1958	3,441	7,959	27,388	10,516	1,460	5,204	1,640	3,435	5,133
1959	3,782	8,522	32,235	13,094	1,523	5,832	1,780	3,946	6,060
1960	3,472	8,450	29,341	12,158	1,318	4,520	1,557	4,001	5,787
1960: June	315	8,547	2,690	1,167	119	415	138	348	503
July	298	8,479	2,528	1,048	116	378	145	350	491
August	325	8,554	2,784	1,201	123	406	158	359	537
September	307	8,455	2,598	1,097	111	381	145	344	520
October	298	8,469	2,525	1,052	106	372	146	329	520
November	280	8,483	2,378	978	97	363	143	306	491
December	273	8,574	2,338	961	95	361	132	301	488
1961: January	246	8,419	2,075	830	83	337	110	295	420
February	240	8,323	1,997	838	78	321	95	266	399
March	287	8,531	2,444	1,060	94	395	106	317	472
April	274	8,616	2,358	1,038	90	386	114	288	442
May	308	8,780	2,700	1,199	100	444	138	314	505
June	320	8,917	2,856	1,292	104	460	153	313	534
	Percent change								
June 1960-61	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+11	- 13	+11	+11	- 10	+ 6
12 mos. ending June 1960-61	- 5	.....	- 4	(1)	- 20	-10	- 6	- 7	(1)

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table B-6: Publicly Owned Housing Starts, by Ownership and Program

Period	All public programs	Federally owned			State and locally owned				
		Total	Capehart	All other	Total	Federally aided (PHA)		New York City Housing Authority (excluding Federally aided)	All other
						Total	New York City Housing Authority		
	Number of units								
1956	24,236	8,752	3,783	4,969	15,484	4,794	981	5,189	5,501
1957	49,103	25,518	23,642	1,876	23,585	17,473	2,856	2,762	3,350
1958	67,907	36,312	34,667	1,645	31,595	19,970	1,102	6,319	5,306
1959	36,690	14,999	14,590	409	21,691	13,860	2,003	3,966	3,865
1960	43,897	13,801	13,182	619	30,096	25,861	3,531	1,443	2,792
1960: June	5,364	1,312	1,210	102	4,052	3,372	0	125	555
July	4,024	702	690	12	3,322	2,990	1,750	0	332
August	4,836	1,619	1,564	55	3,217	2,467	0	672	78
September	5,661	3,577	3,562	15	2,084	1,956	490	0	128
October	2,843	892	863	29	1,951	1,951	1,291	0	0
November	1,698	883	871	12	815	652	0	0	163
December	6,692	1,918	1,913	5	4,774	4,244	0	478	52
1961: January	r 2,703	1,772	1,756	16	r 931	810	0	0	r 121
February	r 5,159	r 831	800	r 31	r 4,328	2,969	621	r 990	r 369
March	5,072	2,442	2,387	55	2,630	2,244	463	0	386
April	4,279	1,464	1,350	114	2,815	2,633	925	0	182
May	4,058	1,501	1,313	188	2,557	1,241	0	718	598
June	5,815	686	580	106	5,129	2,755	474	2,008	366

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census . [r] Revised.

Table B-7.—Housing Vacancy Rates for the United States,[1] by Region[2] and Metropolitan[3] Areas

(Percent distribution)

Period	All housing units						Rental units			Home-owner units		
	Total	Vacant housing units				Occupied housing units	Total	Available for rent	Renter occupied or rented	Total	Available for sale	Owner occupied or sold
		Available for occupancy		Rented or sold	Other[4] vacant housing units							
		For rent	For sale									
	United States											
April 1950	100	1.1	.5	[4]1.7	[4]3.6	93.1	100	2.6	97.4	100	.9	99.1
2nd quarter: 1956	100	2.1	.5	.5	5.6	91.3	100	5.4	94.6	100	.9	99.1
1957	100	1.8	.5	.5	6.3	90.9	100	4.9	95.1	100	.9	99.1
1958	100	2.3	.6	.5	6.4	90.2	100	6.0	94.0	100	1.1	98.9
1959	100	2.5	.7	.5	6.7	89.6	100	6.7	93.3	100	1.2	98.8
1960	100	2.8	.7	.4	6.3	89.8	100	7.3	92.7	100	1.2	98.8
1960: 3rd quarter	100	2.8	.7	.5	6.0	90.0	100	7.6	92.4	100	1.2	98.8
4th quarter	100	2.8	.7	.4	6.2	89.9	100	7.6	92.4	100	1.2	98.8
1961: 1st quarter	100	3.0	.7	.4	6.1	89.8	100	8.0	92.0	100	1.2	98.8
2nd quarter	100	3.0	.8	.5	6.0	89.7	100	8.1	91.9	100	1.4	98.6
	Northeast											
April 1950	100	.7	.4	[4]1.4	[4]4.3	93.2	100	1.5	98.5	100	.9	99.1
2nd quarter: 1956	100	1.1	.4	.5	5.7	92.3	100	2.4	97.6	100	.7	99.3
1957	100	1.2	.4	.5	7.0	90.9	100	3.0	97.0	100	.7	99.3
1958	100	1.4	.4	.5	7.3	90.4	100	3.3	96.7	100	.9	99.1
1959	100	1.4	.5	.5	7.1	90.5	100	3.3	96.7	100	.9	99.1
1960	100	1.9	.5	.5	6.4	90.7	100	4.4	95.6	100	.9	99.1
1960: 3rd quarter	100	1.9	.5	.6	6.3	90.7	100	4.6	95.4	100	1.0	99.0
4th quarter	100	1.8	.4	.6	7.0	90.2	100	4.1	95.9	100	.8	99.2
1961: 1st quarter	100	1.9	.5	.5	7.2	89.9	100	4.6	95.4	100	1.0	99.0
2nd quarter	100	1.9	.6	.7	6.4	90.4	100	4.5	95.5	100	1.1	98.9
	North Central											
April 1950	100	.7	.4	[4]1.5	[4]3.0	94.4	100	1.7	98.3	100	.7	99.3
2nd quarter: 1956	100	1.6	.5	.5	4.1	93.3	100	4.9	95.1	100	.7	99.3
1957	100	1.4	.5	.5	5.2	92.4	100	4.4	95.6	100	.8	99.2
1958	100	2.4	.7	.4	5.7	90.8	100	6.9	93.1	100	1.2	98.8
1959	100	2.2	.5	.5	6.1	90.7	100	6.4	93.6	100	.9	99.1
1960	100	2.5	.6	.5	5.8	90.6	100	7.5	92.5	100	1.0	99.0
1960: 3rd quarter	100	2.7	.6	.5	5.0	91.2	100	8.0	92.0	100	1.0	99.0
4th quarter	100	2.5	.7	.4	5.3	91.1	100	7.6	92.4	100	1.2	98.8
1961: 1st quarter	100	2.8	.6	.4	5.3	90.9	100	8.5	91.5	100	1.0	99.0
2nd quarter	100	2.9	.7	.5	5.3	90.6	100	8.8	91.2	100	1.1	98.9
	South											
April 1950	100	1.5	.5	[4]1.9	[4]3.6	92.5	100	3.4	96.6	100	1.0	99.0
2nd quarter: 1956	100	2.8	.6	.5	6.4	89.7	100	7.3	92.7	100	1.1	98.9
1957	100	2.2	.5	.4	7.3	89.6	100	5.8	94.2	100	1.0	99.0
1958	100	2.8	.5	.5	7.2	89.0	100	7.2	92.8	100	1.0	99.0
1959	100	3.4	.7	.5	7.4	88.0	100	9.0	91.0	100	1.3	98.7
1960	100	3.1	.8	.5	7.2	88.4	100	8.3	91.7	100	1.6	98.4
1960: 3rd quarter	100	3.1	.9	.4	7.0	88.6	100	8.9	91.1	100	1.5	98.5
4th quarter	100	3.0	1.0	.4	6.8	88.8	100	8.8	91.2	100	1.7	98.3
1961: 1st quarter	100	3.1	.9	.4	6.7	88.9	100	8.9	91.1	100	1.6	98.4
2nd quarter	100	3.4	1.1	.4	6.8	88.3	100	9.6	90.4	100	1.9	98.1
	West											
April 1950	100	2.0	.7	[4]2.3	[4]3.3	91.7	100	4.9	95.1	100	1.3	98.7
2nd quarter: 1956	100	3.5	.6	.6	6.6	88.7	100	8.9	91.1	100	1.2	98.8
1957	100	3.0	.7	.6	5.1	90.6	100	7.5	92.5	100	1.3	98.7
1958	100	3.0	.6	.6	5.0	90.8	100	7.6	92.4	100	1.1	98.9
1959	100	3.3	.9	.7	5.7	89.4	100	9.0	91.0	100	1.6	98.4
1960	100	4.1	.7	.3	5.1	89.8	100	10.6	89.4	100	1.3	98.7
1960: 3rd quarter	100	3.9	.8	.6	4.9	89.8	100	10.2	89.8	100	1.4	98.6
4th quarter	100	4.5	.7	.3	5.0	89.5	100	11.4	88.6	100	1.3	98.7
1961: 1st quarter	100	4.5	.6	.4	5.1	89.4	100	11.0	89.0	100	1.1	98.9
2nd quarter	100	4.0	.7	.6	4.9	89.8	100	10.7	89.3	100	1.2	98.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-7.–Housing Vacancy Rates for the United States,[1] by Region[2] and Metropolitan[3] Areas–Con.

(Percent distribution)

Period	All housing units						Rental units			Home-owner units		
	Total	Vacant housing units				Occupied housing units	Total	Available for rent	Renter occupied or rented	Total	Available for sale	Owner occupied or sold
		Available for occupancy		Rented or sold	Other[4] vacant housing units							
		For rent	For sale									
	Inside standard metropolitan statistical areas											
April 1950	100	1.1	.5	[4]1.2	[4]1.5	95.7	100	2.2	97.8	100	1.1	98.9
2nd quarter: 1956	100	1.9	.5	.5	2.6	94.5	100	4.4	95.6	100	.9	99.1
1957	100	1.6	.4	.5	2.9	94.6	100	3.8	96.2	100	.8	99.2
1958	100	2.1	.5	.5	2.9	94.0	100	4.8	95.2	100	1.0	99.0
1959	100	2.1	.6	.5	3.2	93.6	100	5.1	94.9	100	1.0	99.0
1960	100	2.6	.7	.5	2.9	93.3	100	6.3	93.7	100	1.2	98.8
1960: 3rd quarter	100	2.8	.7	.6	2.7	93.2	100	6.8	93.2	100	1.2	98.8
4th quarter	100	2.8	.7	.4	2.8	93.3	100	6.7	93.3	100	1.2	98.8
1961: 1st quarter	100	3.0	.6	.5	2.8	93.1	100	7.2	92.8	100	1.0	99.0
2nd quarter	100	3.0	.7	.7	2.7	92.9	100	7.2	92.8	100	1.2	98.8
	Outside standard metropolitan statistical areas											
April 1950	100	1.2	.4	[4]2.4	[4]6.0	90.0	100	3.2	96.8	100	.7	99.3
2nd quarter: 1956	100	2.4	.6	.4	9.8	86.8	100	7.3	92.7	100	1.0	99.0
1957	100	2.2	.6	.4	11.0	85.8	100	6.8	93.2	100	1.0	99.0
1958	100	2.7	.7	.4	11.2	85.0	100	8.3	91.7	100	1.2	98.8
1959	100	3.0	.8	.5	11.3	84.4	100	9.6	90.4	100	1.3	98.7
1960	100	3.0	.7	.4	11.0	84.9	100	9.4	90.6	100	1.2	98.8
1960: 3rd quarter	100	2.8	.8	.4	10.3	85.7	100	9.2	90.8	100	1.3	98.7
4th quarter	100	2.9	.8	.3	11.0	85.0	100	9.3	90.7	100	1.4	98.6
1961: 1st quarter	100	2.9	.8	.4	10.9	85.0	100	9.4	90.6	100	1.4	98.6
2nd quarter	100	3.0	.9	.4	10.4	85.3	100	9.9	90.1	100	1.5	98.5

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1]Data for 1960 include Alaska and Hawaii. However, due to the small number of vacant units in the two states, the inclusion has a negligible effect on the vacancy rates. Thus, the data shown for 1960 can be regarded as being entirely comparable with data for earlier periods. [2]Composition of regions is shown below table A-3. [3]Distribution is based upon the 168 standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined at the time of the 1950 Census. [4]Includes units held off the rental or sale market, dilapidated units, and seasonal units for all periods except that of April 1950 when data for units held off the market were included with those rented or sold.

Table B-8.–Mobile Homes and Travel Trailers: Manufacturers Shipments

Period	Total	Mobile homes	Travel trailers	Total shipments as a percent of private housing starts
	Number of units			
1956	139,690	n.a.	n.a.	[1] *12.8*
1957	143,490	n.a.	n.a.	[1] *14.5*
1958	133,800	n.a.	n.a.	[1] *11.7*
1959	162,500	120,500	42,000	10.7
1960	144,000	103,700	40,300	11.5
1960: July	12,150	7,660	4,490	10.6
August	14,210	10,190	4,020	10.9
September	12,770	9,960	2,810	13.2
October	11,230	8,730	2,500	10.2
November	8,300	6,360	1,940	8.9
December	7,500	5,680	1,820	11.7
1961: January	6,940	5,450	1,490	9.9
February	8,680	6,320	2,360	11.5
March	11,280	7,770	3,510	10.8
April	11,610	7,500	4,110	10.5
May	14,100	8,810	5,290	11.1
June	13,550	8,090	5,460	[r] 10.2
July	10,200	6,490	3,710	8.3
	Percent change			
July 1960-61	- 16.1	- 15.3	- 17.4	.....
12 months ending July 1960-61	- 15.2	- 18.8	- 5.7	.....

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Mobile Homes Manufacturers' Association.
[1] Percentage shown in italics is based on private nonfarm housing starts, "old series." n.a.–Not available. [r] Revised.

Part C.—Building Permits

See note at beginning of Part C in September 1960 issue for description of series now being presented.

Table C-1.—Summary of Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 10,000* Permit-Issuing Places in the United States

Type of construction	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change	
	1961			June 1960	First 6 months		June 1960-61	1st 6 months 1960-61
	April	May	June		1960	1961		
All authorized construction**	1,875	2,074	2,100	1,939	9,974	10,259	+8	+3
New housing units‡	1,058	1,212	1,189	1,125	5,887	5,789	+6	−2
New nonresidential buildings	558	620	615	558	2,832	3,090	+10	+9
Industrial buildings	79	76	88	97	495	467	−9	−6
Office buildings	77	135	93	95	491	526	−2	+7
Stores and other mercantile buildings	125	108	129	113	586	631	+14	+8
Religious buildings	56	74	54	54	269	284	0	+6
Residential garages	17	22	20	24	92	83	−17	−10
All other nonresidential buildings	205	205	231	175	898	1,099	+32	+22
Additions and alterations	190	224	254	228	1,116	1,144	+11	+3

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Estimated data for the entire universe of more than 10,000 permit-issuing places is based upon monthly reports from about 3,500 permit-issuing places which account for more than 90 percent of total permit-authorized construction. **Includes data for new nonhousekeeping residential buildings, not shown separately. ‡Housekeeping only.

Table C-2.—Authorized New Residential Construction in 10,000* Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation and Number, by Ownership and Type of Structure

(Housekeeping units only)

Ownership and type of structure	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*					Number of housing units				
	1961		June 1960	First 6 months		1961		June 1960	First 6 months	
	May	June		1960	1961	May	June		1960	1961
All new housing units	r1,248	1,253	1,155	6,026	6,053	r107,949	108,212	97,378	530,107	532,847
Private (permit authorized)	1,212	1,189	1,125	5,887	5,789	104,467	102,598	94,680	518,036	509,985
1-family	966	952	970	4,990	4,612	73,724	72,079	75,003	397,161	356,949
2-family	32	30	32	168	159	3,880	3,618	4,094	21,657	19,818
3-4 family	20	20	15	85	104	2,592	2,666	2,165	11,692	13,888
5-or-more family	194	187	109	643	915	24,271	24,235	13,418	87,526	119,330
Public (contract awards)	r37	65	30	140	264	r3,482	5,614	2,698	12,071	22,862

See footnotes to table C-1 above. r Revised.

Table C-3.—Authorized New Residential Construction in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation and Number, by Region, Ownership and Type of Structure

(Housekeeping units only)

	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*					Number of units				
	1961		June 1960	First 6 months		1961		June 1960	First 6 months	
	May	June		1960	1961	May	June		1960	1961
UNITED STATES										
All new housing units..	r1,135.4	1,130.8	1,051.8	5,524.3	5,527.0	r99,027	98,109	88,398	488,001	489,123
Private *(permit authorized)*	1,103.1	1,067.6	1,022.1	5,397.2	5,290.5	95,977	92,634	85,700	477,086	468,801
1-family	863.8	842.2	869.6	4,526.5	4,149.9	65,904	63,869	66,523	359,861	320,609
2-4 family	47.7	47.9	44.3	242.1	244.0	6,052	6,054	5,899	31,869	31,416
5-or-more-family	191.6	177.5	108.3	628.7	896.6	24,021	22,711	13,278	85,356	116,776
Public *(contract awards)*	r32.3	63.2	29.7	127.1	236.5	r3,050	5,475	2,698	10,915	20,322
Northeast										
All new housing units..	r242.4	247.3	208.3	1,013.0	1,072.2	r21,830	20,874	17,695	88,823	95,493
Private	232.8	203.6	187.4	964.3	957.9	20,940	17,177	15,925	84,975	85,641
1-family	155.6	157.7	157.9	725.5	659.7	11,536	11,607	11,948	55,378	49,088
2-4-family	13.0	12.9	13.2	65.2	58.4	1,650	1,578	1,608	8,193	7,277
5-or-more-family	64.2	33.0	16.3	173.4	239.8	7,754	3,992	2,369	21,404	29,276
Public	r9.6	43.7	20.9	48.7	114.3	r890	3,697	1,770	3,848	9,852
North Central										
All new housing units..	273.5	277.8	268.0	1,330.0	1,300.4	21,013	21,025	20,441	101,748	99,859
Private	270.6	273.8	265.5	1,291.8	1,254.9	20,803	20,649	20,217	98,495	96,271
1-family	227.1	235.4	240.5	1,144.2	1,038.1	15,665	16,041	17,285	80,900	71,876
2-4 family	11.7	11.4	9.9	59.8	59.9	1,303	1,301	1,100	6,000	6,504
5-or-more-family	31.8	27.0	15.0	87.7	156.8	3,835	3,307	1,832	11,595	17,891
Public	2.9	4.0	2.5	38.2	45.5	210	376	224	3,253	3,588
South										
All new housing units..	r295.3	285.7	276.8	1,515.0	1,460.1	r27,832	26,994	24,410	146,468	141,972
Private	279.3	273.3	273.0	1,491.8	1,413.6	26,322	25,856	24,010	144,085	137,598
1-family	240.2	226.7	251.9	1,363.7	1,212.2	20,887	19,797	20,443	122,464	107,172
2-4 family	6.7	4.3	6.9	35.1	30.5	999	747	1,256	6,364	5,199
5-or-more-family	32.4	42.3	14.2	93.2	171.1	4,436	5,312	2,311	15,257	25,227
Public	r16.0	12.4	3.8	23.2	46.5	r1,510	1,138	400	2,383	4,374
West										
All new housing units..	r324.2	320.0	298.8	1,666.5	1,694.6	r28,352	29,216	25,852	150,962	151,799
Private	320.4	316.8	296.2	1,649.2	1,664.2	27,912	28,952	25,548	149,531	149,291
1-family	240.9	222.4	219.2	1,293.0	1,239.9	17,816	16,424	16,847	101,119	92,473
2-4 family	16.3	19.2	14.1	81.8	95.2	2,100	2,428	1,935	11,312	12,436
5-or-more-family	63.2	75.3	62.8	274.3	329.2	7,996	10,100	6,766	37,100	44,382
Public	r3.8	3.0	2.6	17.3	30.2	r440	264	304	1,431	2,508

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Composition of regions is shown below table A-3. rRevised.

Table C-4.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation, by Region* and Type of Construction

(Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1961			June 1960	First 6 months		Percent change, 1st 6 mos. 1960-61
	April	May	June		1960	1961	
	United States						
All authorized private construction**	1,670.5	1,862.2	1,876.6	1,737.9	9,053.1	9,272.2	+ 2
New housing units‡	956.8	1,103.1	1,067.6	1,022.1	5,397.2	5,290.5	- 2
New nonresidential buildings	479.2	547.6	546.3	492.9	2,556.6	2,751.1	+ 8
Industrial buildings	74.0	66.4	73.1	82.9	443.6	406.4	- 8
Office buildings	70.3	120.9	80.4	81.7	446.9	477.6	+ 7
Services stations and repair garages	10.1	12.5	13.9	10.7	58.3	62.7	+ 8
Stores and other mercantile buildings	108.6	104.5	108.4	104.9	556.8	568.8	+ 2
Religious buildings	45.0	51.7	45.1	42.9	215.7	223.8	+ 4
Educational buildings	49.6	55.0	58.7	39.3	214.5	267.6	+25
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	37.6	35.6	73.4	41.1	177.4	238.1	+34
Amusement buildings	25.7	29.2	21.7	18.9	108.9	116.2	+ 7
Residential garages	14.8	18.6	17.2	20.6	79.8	70.9	-11
All other nonresidential buildings	43.7	53.3	54.3	50.0	254.7	319.2	+25
Additions and alterations	168.3	194.3	222.1	195.8	971.1	1,003.5	+ 3
	Northeast						
All authorized private construction**	395.1	388.3	358.2	341.5	1,755.9	1,795.0	+ 2
New housing units‡	203.0	232.8	203.6	187.4	964.3	957.9	- 1
New nonresidential buildings	112.1	105.8	106.3	106.3	574.7	532.1	- 7
Industrial buildings	20.0	13.0	14.9	21.8	97.6	85.2	-13
Office buildings	17.2	16.4	19.9	16.9	116.9	92.8	-21
Service stations and repair garages	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.5	7.8	7.9	- 1
Stores and other mercantile buildings	20.4	19.4	17.3	16.3	94.2	93.5	- 1
Religious buildings	12.8	7.9	11.5	7.5	41.9	43.7	+ 4
Educational buildings	17.9	15.0	11.6	15.9	85.9	80.9	- 6
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	8.8	6.8	12.0	8.5	51.5	42.6	-17
Amusement buildings	4.1	14.5	6.6	4.4	29.2	31.6	+ 8
Residential garages	2.8	3.5	3.3	4.0	13.7	12.4	- 9
All other nonresidential buildings	6.8	7.9	7.4	9.6	36.2	41.6	+15
Additions and alterations	35.1	45.1	43.1	43.5	193.6	196.3	+ 1
	North Central						
All authorized private construction**	428.8	477.7	532.2	450.8	2,164.7	2,357.8	+ 9
New housing units ‡	240.6	270.6	273.8	265.5	1,291.8	1,254.9	- 3
New nonresidential buildings	139.1	155.0	181.1	124.8	615.3	814.1	+32
Industrial buildings	20.2	17.8	23.1	20.2	122.6	124.1	+ 1
Office buildings	17.6	33.4	27.0	16.1	84.7	120.6	+42
Service stations and repair garages	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.1	16.6	19.2	+16
Stores and other mercantile buildings	26.8	28.6	25.7	21.4	117.6	139.1	+18
Religious buildings	10.7	16.1	12.5	13.1	60.0	61.1	+ 2
Educational buildings	16.0	16.4	22.4	12.5	63.7	91.3	+43
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	17.4	15.0	38.9	14.6	38.0	102.7	+170
Amusement buildings	9.4	4.3	3.6	3.2	21.0	25.7	+22
Residential garages	7.8	10.4	9.6	12.2	42.1	35.3	- 16
All other nonresidential buildings	9.6	9.0	14.1	8.4	48.8	94.9	+ 94
Additions and alterations	44.0	48.1	62.2	49.9	229.7	249.0	+ 8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-4.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation, by Region* and Type of Construction—Con.

(Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1961			June 1960	First 6 months		Percent change, 1st 6 mos. 1960-61
	April	May	June		1960	1961	
	South						
All authorized private construction**	401.2	490.3	458.9	473.3	2,494.2	2,411.6	- 3
New housing units‡	239.8	279.3	273.3	273.0	1,491.8	1,413.6	- 5
New nonresidential buildings	109.2	156.4	112.2	142.9	696.8	676.1	- 3
Industrial buildings	15.4	16.3	12.2	19.5	93.0	76.1	-18
Office buildings	15.2	34.7	15.9	27.0	123.0	107.0	-13
Service stations and repair garages	2.5	4.0	4.8	3.6	18.5	18.8	+ 2
Stores and other mercantile buildings	28.9	33.5	33.1	36.4	188.6	174.9	- 7
Religious buildings	14.0	18.5	12.5	14.8	76.6	74.8	- 2
Educational buildings	9.0	14.2	10.2	6.4	43.4	52.6	+ 21
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	9.8	9.6	6.3	13.8	45.3	54.8	+ 21
Amusement buildings	3.9	5.8	5.8	6.4	31.0	29.4	- 5
Residential garages	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	10.8	9.8	- 9
All other nonresidential buildings	9.0	17.9	9.6	13.2	66.7	78.1	+ 17
Additions and alterations	43.1	51.9	58.6	51.1	266.2	277.7	+ 4
	West						
All authorized private construction**	445.4	505.8	527.3	472.3	2,637.8	2,707.7	+ 3
New housing units‡	273.5	320.4	316.8	296.2	1,649.2	1,664.2	+ 1
New nonresidential buildings	118.9	130.4	146.7	118.9	670.1	729.0	+ 9
Industrial buildings	18.4	19.3	22.8	21.4	130.5	120.7	- 8
Office buildings	20.3	36.4	17.6	21.7	122.4	157.3	+29
Service stations and repair garages	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.6	15.5	16.9	+ 9
Stores and other mercantile buildings	32.4	23.0	32.2	30.9	156.8	161.0	+ 3
Religious buildings	7.5	9.2	8.6	7.5	37.3	44.3	+19
Educational buildings	6.6	9.4	14.5	4.6	21.4	42.9	+100
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	1.6	4.2	16.2	4.2	42.3	38.0	-10
Amusement buildings	8.4	4.5	5.7	4.9	27.7	29.4	+ 6
Residential garages	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	13.4	13.5	+ 1
All other nonresidential buildings	18.3	18.5	23.3	18.8	103.1	104.6	+ 1
Additions and alterations	46.1	49.3	58.4	51.4	281.8	280.7	(1)

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. * Composition of region is shown below table A-3. ** Includes data for new nonhousekeeping residential buildings, not shown separately. ‡ Housekeeping only. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table C-5.—New Private Nonresidential Building Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Number for Selected Types of Buildings

Type of building	1960			1961					
	June	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Industrial buildings	1,115	936	760	705	754	972	976	1,042	999
Office buildings	745	649	479	571	576	784	701	770	808
Service stations and repair garages	684	541	475	515	522	679	617	748	754
Stores and other mercantile buildings	2,541	1,894	1,426	1,626	1,435	2,290	2,231	2,329	2,290
Religious buildings	544	422	303	309	309	439	451	524	556
Educational buildings	169	99	97	87	143	158	169	198	236
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	136	73	73	61	68	106	72	109	123
Amusement buildings	423	252	143	155	215	272	328	368	363
Residential garages	18,973	10,959	4,614	4,008	4,686	10,050	13,612	16,962	16,341

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table C-6.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation, by State

State	Valuation (in millions of dollars)						Percent change	
	1961			June 1960	First 6 months		June 1960-61	1st 6 months 1960-61
	April	May	June		1960	1961		
All States	1,670.5	1,862.2	1,876.6	1,737.9	9,053.1	9,272.2	+ 8	+ 2
Alabama	17.5	16.0	18.0	18.5	92.8	93.4	- 3	+ 1
Alaska	.5	2.0	1.7	2.7	7.3	7.3	-37	0
Arizona	25.1	27.0	25.5	28.2	158.6	147.2	-10	- 7
Arkansas	4.4	4.4	4.8	6.8	32.0	26.3	-29	-18
California	298.5	352.8	352.1	318.8	1,783.9	1,843.2	+10	+ 3
Colorado	25.8	24.9	31.7	21.3	122.4	152.5	+49	+25
Connecticut	31.6	31.1	32.9	39.1	171.7	160.8	-16	- 6
Delaware	3.8	4.4	4.4	3.4	24.0	22.1	+29	- 8
District of Columbia	3.2	1.7	16.6	7.6	29.8	33.0	+118	+11
Florida	73.6	95.9	95.2	123.4	574.1	493.9	-23	-14
Georgia	24.1	30.2	28.0	27.0	162.7	153.8	+ 4	- 5
Hawaii	12.7	8.7	14.2	12.9	85.6	66.8	+10	-22
Idaho	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	16.7	17.8	+ 3	+ 7
Illinois	105.7	133.8	121.0	109.8	521.6	591.0	+10	+13
Indiana	35.9	34.9	35.4	39.3	171.8	175.1	-10	+ 2
Iowa	17.5	18.6	17.0	15.2	67.0	76.7	+12	+14
Kansas	15.2	11.4	14.1	12.4	61.6	67.3	+14	+ 9
Kentucky	11.3	14.2	13.5	16.7	71.2	61.5	-19	-14
Louisiana	17.8	27.8	20.0	32.2	134.0	117.5	-38	-12
Maine	4.6	5.7	4.0	4.8	17.0	19.5	- 17	+15
Maryland	44.8	42.4	41.4	35.7	213.6	201.8	+16	- 6
Massachusetts	45.6	48.5	49.0	40.4	204.4	210.3	+21	+ 3
Michigan	55.8	66.2	76.5	75.4	319.0	330.1	+ 1	+ 3
Minnesota	30.3	30.7	51.4	31.1	129.2	158.4	+65	+23
Mississippi	7.2	6.5	5.8	5.9	33.5	36.3	- 2	+ 8
Missouri	26.1	29.1	36.2	27.7	153.8	216.6	+31	+41
Montana	3.0	2.9	3.2	4.5	16.6	16.0	-29	- 4
Nebraska	10.0	9.5	9.3	8.7	39.0	47.9	+ 7	+23
Nevada	10.1	8.8	8.3	7.7	50.4	55.9	+ 8	+11
New Hampshire	4.0	4.8	4.6	2.8	12.9	17.2	+64	+33
New Jersey	58.6	61.8	60.1	60.8	309.9	290.8	- 1	- 6
New Mexico	5.4	5.7	8.8	8.4	45.7	39.7	+ 5	-13
New York	191.4	167.3	144.3	120.8	718.9	793.8	+19	+10
North Carolina	18.0	23.1	18.5	17.1	117.0	108.6	+ 8	- 7
North Dakota	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.6	17.2	19.2	+19	+12
Ohio	89.7	97.8	127.1	93.6	508.1	485.3	+36	- 4
Oklahoma	14.9	18.4	16.3	13.1	75.9	81.7	+24	+ 8
Oregon	16.4	21.0	22.6	15.6	98.8	98.0	+45	- 1
Pennsylvania	52.2	62.0	55.8	64.2	284.0	267.2	-13	- 6
Rhode Island	6.3	5.8	6.7	8.0	33.6	31.2	-16	- 7
South Carolina	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.3	33.9	26.8	-19	-21
South Dakota	3.3	3.9	3.1	2.9	14.4	14.9	+ 7	+ 3
Tennessee	21.6	22.3	21.8	21.0	105.0	110.6	+ 4	+ 5
Texas	93.1	114.1	103.9	97.3	531.4	586.7	+ 7	+10
Utah	8.9	14.1	17.2	10.9	56.9	65.4	+58	+15
Vermont	.8	1.3	.7	.7	3.6	4.1	0	+14
Virginia	36.5	61.3	42.6	38.5	239.5	239.7	+11	([1])
Washington	33.4	31.7	34.8	35.0	180.3	185.0	- 1	+ 3
West Virginia	4.5	3.1	3.9	3.7	24.7	18.0	+ 5	- 27
Wisconsin	34.1	37.1	36.7	31.2	162.0	175.4	+18	+ 8
Wyoming	2.1	2.5	3.5	2.7	14.5	13.1	+30	-10

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table C-7.—Number of Housekeeping Units in Authorized* New Residential Construction in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States, by State

State	Number of housekeeping units						Percent change	
	1961			June 1960	First 6 months		June 1960-61	1st 6 months 1960-61
	April	May	June		1960	1961		
All states	87,220	r99,027	98,109	88,398	488,001	489,123	+11	(2)
Alabama	1,016	1,248	1,021	1,370	5,920	5,815	-25	- 2
Alaska	12	64	40	72	163	139	-44	- 15
Arizona	1,394	1,963	2,020	2,116	11,922	10,198	- 5	- 14
Arkansas	285	371	253	334	1,647	1,702	-24	+ 3
California	16,899	r19,824	19,917	17,125	102,690	104,249	+16	+ 2
Colorado	1,950	1,712	2,173	1,468	7,971	10,641	+48	+ 33
Connecticut	1,505	1,427	1,586	1,516	8,255	7,430	+ 5	- 10
Delaware	265	156	220	193	1,267	1,029	+14	- 19
District of Columbia	54	44	1,228	62	1,121	1,866	(1)	+ 66
Florida	4,708	r 6,057	5,658	5,885	38,141	31,612	- 4	- 17
Georgia	1,637	2,048	2,016	1,735	11,337	10,575	+16	- 7
Hawaii	498	410	781	606	4,536	3,445	+29	- 24
Idaho	122	152	132	126	667	653	+ 5	- 2
Illinois	4,813	4,929	4,033	4,203	23,610	25,124	- 4	+ 6
Indiana	1,425	1,594	1,928	1,819	7,761	7,838	+ 6	+ 1
Iowa	654	620	639	792	3,221	2,935	-19	- 9
Kansas	468	727	694	487	2,754	3,320	+43	+21
Kentucky	677	733	820	861	3,901	3,590	- 5	- 8
Louisiana	919	1,029	921	1,507	6,025	4,973	-39	-17
Maine	140	198	169	162	656	599	+ 4	- 9
Maryland	2,737	2,655	2,679	1,631	11,129	12,517	+64	+12
Massachusetts	2,108	r2,831	2,598	1,903	9,529	10,758	+37	+13
Michigan	2,307	2,758	3,635	3,233	14,195	13,765	+12	- 3
Minnesota	1,390	1,473	1,393	1,210	5,839	6,644	+15	+14
Mississippi	426	614	404	419	2,398	2,409	- 4	(2)
Missouri	1,319	1,608	1,706	1,616	8,417	8,940	+ 6	+ 6
Montana	187	166	128	172	723	877	-26	+21
Nebraska	1,090	550	531	622	2,572	3,672	-15	+43
Nevada	434	473	650	490	2,602	3,187	+33	+22
New Hampshire	257	163	168	154	683	794	+ 9	+16
New Jersey	2,735	3,379	3,257	4,764	17,234	14,907	-32	-14
New Mexico	400	353	319	549	2,677	2,127	-42	-21
New York	9,560	9,956	9,400	6,267	36,371	44,594	+50	+23
North Carolina	1,161	1,286	1,356	1,020	5,268	6,844	+33	+30
North Dakota	147	343	129	168	662	783	-23	+19
Ohio	3,487	4,573	4,689	4,604	23,835	19,361	+ 2	-19
Oklahoma	781	662	804	663	4,131	4,315	+21	+ 4
Oregon	824	728	885	929	4,756	4,385	- 5	- 8
Pennsylvania	2,768	3,468	3,328	2,538	14,336	14,713	+31	+ 3
Rhode Island	344	367	341	366	1,631	1,556	- 7	- 5
South Carolina	235	711	207	204	1,376	1,742	+ 1	+27
South Dakota	211	164	145	155	633	778	- 6	+23
Tennessee	1,422	1,431	1,174	1,136	7,575	7,065	+ 3	- 7
Texas	5,503	5,136	5,032	4,771	29,841	30,262	+ 5	+ 1
Utah	486	977	626	645	3,220	3,458	- 3	+ 7
Vermont	35	41	27	25	128	142	+ 8	+11
Virginia	2,291	3,517	3,097	2,469	14,613	15,057	+25	+ 3
Washington	1,573	1,432	1,401	1,384	8,257	7,907	+ 1	- 4
West Virginia	104	134	104	150	778	601	-31	23
Wisconsin	1,354	1,674	1,503	1,532	8,249	6,699	- 2	19
Wyoming	103	98	144	170	778	531	-15	-32

[1] Increase exceeds 300 percent. [2] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. *In building permits and public housing contract awards. [r] Revised.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table C-8.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in Selected Permit-Issuing Places in Selected Metropolitan Areas*

Metropolitan area	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*								
	1960			1961					
	June	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Atlanta, Ga.	19.8	15.3	13.6	18.8	11.5	18.3	15.3	21.0	18.7
Baltimore, Md	19.8	13.9	11.6	9.6	7.3	15.9	16.6	15.3	21.7
Birmingham, Ala	7.1	4.9	3.5	6.1	4.1	5.6	6.8	5.7	6.4
Boston, Mass	24.6	19.3	17.5	10.4	6.3	21.3	27.1	25.8	29.0
Buffalo, N. Y	9.7	6.8	4.3	3.9	2.7	5.3	7.8	11.9	8.2
Chicago, Ill	93.6	66.6	56.7	46.9	65.6	85.2	88.2	114.8	100.3
Cleveland, Ohio	28.2	18.9	14.6	10.8	11.1	22.1	26.6	20.9	47.9
Columbus, Ohio	8.7	10.8	6.3	3.1	4.6	9.2	11.3	9.6	12.7
Denver, Colo	16.5	14.7	9.8	14.2	21.8	23.1	19.8	18.9	27.3
Detroit, Mich	40.3	23.1	12.8	31.8	17.9	29.6	32.4	38.9	51.0
Indianapolis, Ind	8.1	4.7	5.5	7.5	4.9	8.5	14.8	9.2	9.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	167.2	104.5	117.0	122.7	136.2	166.4	135.6	178.8	164.5
Miami, Fla	41.0	22.2	14.9	15.5	15.0	15.4	17.1	21.4	21.7
Milwaukee, Wis	14.5	11.5	8.0	6.1	9.3	26.5	11.1	14.6	14.3
New York, N. Y	89.0	109.1	86.4	99.9	44.2	103.5	153.7	127.7	112.4
Philadelphia, Pa	38.6	26.9	33.1	19.4	12.2	28.8	32.4	41.0	30.8
Phoenix, Ariz	20.4	16.2	13.2	16.1	15.7	19.8	19.0	21.3	17.2
San Diego, Calif	18.4	10.8	16.3	15.0	14.0	17.6	20.1	16.5	18.1
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	44.6	34.2	51.3	40.7	31.3	46.1	49.5	50.5	55.6
Seattle, Wash	17.1	11.1	12.1	11.3	15.0	20.5	17.1	18.4	19.1
Washington, D. C	30.5	30.4	22.0	21.0	16.3	34.0	37.3	35.7	42.9

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *As defined in *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, Bureau of the Budget, 1959.

Table C-9.—Number of Housekeeping Units in Authorized* New Residential Construction in Selected Permit-Issuing Places in Selected Metropolitan Areas**

Metropolitan area	Number of housekeeping units								
	1960			1961					
	June	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Atlanta, Ga.	1,201	753	1,027	901	694	1,574	1,033	1,483	903
Baltimore, Md.	576	441	371	441	632	662	635	734	1,200
Birmingham, Ala	620	254	175	262	198	288	303	462	306
Boston, Mass	893	834	818	356	345	841	1,105	1,531	1,505
Buffalo, N. Y	460	309	120	77	105	280	343	383	350
Chicago, Ill	3,531	2,639	5,730	1,835	4,011	4,331	4,202	4,180	3,365
Cleveland, Ohio	1,249	682	705	296	719	849	700	849	1,281
Columbus, Ohio	581	584	253	143	142	301	498	570	649
Denver, Colo	1,066	1,131	697	1,189	1,146	1,830	1,735	1,442	1,972
Detroit, Mich	1,596	1,019	543	751	916	1,319	1,295	1,506	2,419
Indianapolis, Ind.	479	274	274	289	172	362	540	525	631
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	8,151	5,608	5,575	6,436	6,496	8,087	6,973	9,244	8,989
Miami, Fla	1,214	804	1,005	981	773	703	703	1,318	1,115
Milwaukee, Wis	607	761	563	332	356	489	551	715	691
New York, N. Y	4,964	5,472	4,279	3,351	4,368	6,107	8,259	8,523	8,050
Philadelphia, Pa	1,676	1,607	1,127	925	992	2,031	1,947	2,693	2,608
Phoenix, Ariz	1,628	1,144	929	1,308	935	1,504	1,154	1,643	1,561
San Diego, Calif	854	434	734	743	693	875	773	756	960
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2,445	1,995	1,910	2,291	1,842	3,333	2,789	3,099	2,922
Seattle, Wash	633	406	498	516	565	625	943	754	682
Washington, D.C.	1,450	2,099	1,455	1,122	1,222	2,090	2,470	2,979	3,031

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *In building permits and public housing contract awards. **As defined in *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, Bureau of the Budget, 1959.

Table C-10.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in Selected Permit-Issuing Places in Selected Metropolitan Areas*: Valuation for the Current Year, by Type of Construction

(Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	Atlanta, Ga.	Baltimore, Md.	Birmingham, Ala.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio
All authorized private construction**	103.6	86.4	34.7	119.9	39.8	501.0	139.4
New housing units ‡	61.0	43.7	16.3	60.7	19.1	274.3	68.3
New nonresidential buildings	29.8	30.9	8.7	38.4	11.6	175.3	50.7
Industrial buildings	3.0	6.5	2.2	7.1	2.8	31.1	8.5
Office buildings	6.3	1.7	1.6	4.8	.6	26.6	2.5
Service stations and repair garages	1.0	.8	.2	.3	.3	2.4	1.1
Stores and other mercantile bldgs	5.3	9.5	1.5	5.4	2.3	29.0	7.7
Religious buildings	2.6	1.7	1.1	2.5	1.8	6.2	1.8
Educational buildings	1.0	3.9	.4	7.9	.2	25.2	1.5
Hospitals and other inst. bldgs.	.4	1.1	.....	3.4	.1	34.5	21.3
Amusement buildings	1.0	3.1	1.0	1.7	.1	2.0	2.1
Residential garages	([1])	.4	([1])	.4	1.1	7.0	2.3
All other nonresidential bldgs.	9.2	2.4	.6	4.6	2.0	10.9	2.0
Additions and alterations	8.9	11.5	8.7	18.2	7.8	41.5	15.7

Type of construction	Columbus, Ohio	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	Miami, Fla.	Milwaukee, Wis.
All authorized private construction **	50.5	125.1	201.6	54.8	904.2	106.1	81.9
New housing units ‡	34.5	89.4	110.1	29.1	553.1	58.8	35.9
New nonresidential buildings	10.6	25.4	68.7	20.2	241.4	26.2	36.1
Industrial buildings	.6	3.6	5.6	5.4	33.0	3.7	4.7
Office buildings	.7	6.0	4.7	.6	67.1	4.1	16.1
Service stations, etc	.3	.3	1.4	.2	2.9	.7	.9
Stores, etc	2.3	4.4	14.0	6.5	50.9	6.3	1.5
Religious buildings	1.2	.9	6.6	1.7	9.3	1.4	3.3
Educational buildings	1.7	3.6	3.6	3.3	5.7	2.2	2.0
Hospitals, etc	1.3	.9	2.1	.2	20.3	.5	1.6
Amusement buildings	.7	1.1	3.3	1.0	6.9	1.8	1.5
Residential garages	.9	.9	6.1	.4	3.5	.6	1.6
All other nonresidential bldgs.	1.1	3.4	21.6	.5	41.8	5.2	2.6
Additions and alterations	4.3	9.0	22.6	4.8	101.8	14.4	8.2

Type of construction	New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Phoenix, Ariz.	San Diego, Calif.	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Washington, D. C.
All authorized private construction**	641.4	164.6	109.1	101.3	273.7	101.4	187.2
New housing units ‡	329.4	101.4	69.0	59.2	170.6	55.1	110.3
New nonresidential buildings	173.2	43.8	30.6	32.1	62.4	32.2	35.3
Industrial buildings	17.8	5.2	6.0	3.7	10.0	8.5	1.7
Office buildings	48.4	4.3	5.1	7.4	11.0	7.6	3.5
Service stations, etc	1.6	.8	1.4	.6	1.4	.7	.4
Stores, etc	24.1	14.6	9.4	6.8	14.2	6.0	8.1
Religious buildings	8.3	3.3	2.4	2.2	3.7	2.3	2.7
Educational buildings	31.4	6.3	.2	3.3	6.3	2.3	6.0
Hospitals, etc	15.6	3.4	.5	.6	6.0	.8	7.2
Amusement buildings	15.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.9
Residential garages	1.9	.8	([1])	.6	.9	.6	.1
All other nonresidential bldgs.	8.6	3.5	4.3	5.6	6.6	2.0	3.9
Additions and alterations	48.4	19.2	9.0	8.7	37.9	12.7	11.3

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *As defined in *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, Bureau of the Budget, 1959. **Includes data on new nonhousekeeping residential buildings, not shown separately. [1] Less than $50,000.

Part D.—Contract Awards

Table D-1: Contract Awards: Public Construction, Value, by Ownership and Type of Construction*

(Millions of dollars)

Period	All public construction			Federally owned				
					Nonresidential buildings			
	Total	Federally owned	State and locally owned	Residential buildings	Total	Educational	Hospital and institutional	Administrative and service
1956	10,423.1	2,088.3	8,334.8	136.0	924.3	27.1	43.9	87.3
1957	11,473.8	2,317.3	9,156.5	406.2	776.5	48.4	78.9	148.3
1958	13,508.1	2,959.4	10,548.7	592.0	987.7	51.7	95.2	183.9
1959	11,595.7	2,484.8	9,110.9	271.4	885.7	64.1	59.3	199.0
1960	12,866.3	2,055.9	10,810.4	250.3	680.8	34.2	60.2	213.0
1960: June	1,424.2	332.3	1,091.9	28.6	108.7	4.0	27.7	10.2
July	1,133.1	59.4	1,073.7	10.7	20.7	.8	.3	8.9
August	1,048.9	98.7	950.2	26.9	19.5	.1	1.2	6.7
September	1,067.5	171.9	895.6	58.2	49.1	1.1	3.5	19.0
October	1,083.0	146.7	936.3	14.4	34.5	1.9	12.4	1.7
November	941.8	174.5	767.3	14.7	96.0	6.4	1.5	46.0
December	1,281.3	209.6	1,071.7	32.1	61.1	6.1	6.2	19.0
1961: January	905.2	300.8	604.4	29.6	69.6	10.2	.2	41.5
February	822.3	147.5	674.8	23.9	26.0	5.2	6.6	4.1
March	1,086.3	167.2	919.1	39.6	47.4	3.7	5.8	10.5
April	1,059.5	164.6	894.9	27.9	50.2	9.2	.3	7.9
May	1,145.6	164.1	981.5	21.1	55.3	2.3	16.0	11.0
June	1,439.3	277.8	1,161.5	13.3	115.7	2.1	26.9	22.9
	Percent change, 12 months ending—							
June 1960-61	+ 1	- 16	+ 6	- 53	+ 6	- 48	- 3	+125
12 months ending June 1960-61	+12	- 6	+16	+35	- 6	- 11	+59	+ 8

Period	Federally owned—Con.							
	Nonresidential buildings—Con.							
	Other nonresidential buildings					Airfields**	Conservation and development	Highways
	Total	Airfield buildings	Troop housing	Warehouses	All other			
1956	766.0	76.2	123.2	63.3	503.3	155.9	539.0	91.8
1957	500.9	98.9	60.9	35.0	306.1	182.2	563.8	91.5
1958	656.9	196.7	89.3	36.5	334.4	475.6	475.2	95.5
1959	563.3	179.2	45.6	22.1	316.4	333.4	528.5	85.9
1960	373.4	81.6	35.5	14.5	241.8	393.6	343.1	120.7
1960: June	66.8	8.3	2.3	3.1	53.1	69.6	53.1	13.2
July	10.7	.5	.4	.6	9.2	3.1	7.8	10.8
August	11.5	2.9	0	.9	7.7	6.0	22.5	9.8
September	25.5	3.3	.6	.7	20.9	5.1	18.6	11.2
October	18.5	8.0	1.5	.7	8.3	12.6	20.2	10.1
November	42.1	5.2	1.2	1.1	34.6	35.7	11.4	5.2
December	29.8	5.7	6.4	1.2	16.5	73.1	22.8	4.3
1961: January	17.7	5.0	.3	.7	11.7	15.2	12.1	8.0
February	10.1	1.6	.2	0	8.3	69.5	10.2	5.6
March	27.4	5.4	4.6	1.1	16.3	13.9	37.6	6.3
April	32.8	3.5	3.8	.7	24.8	9.7	10.9	10.9
May	26.0	5.8	.9	.7	18.6	48.1	13.3	8.3
June	63.8	29.3	2.6	1.3	30.6	68.1	38.4	16.6
	Percent change, 12 months ending—							
June 1960-61	- 4	+253	+13	-58	- 42	- 2	-28	+26
12 months ending June 1960-61	- 19	- 15	-17	-37	- 20	- 5	-50	-12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D-1: Contract Awards: Public Construction, Value, by Ownership and Type of Construction*—Con.

(Millions of dollars)

Period	Federally owned—Con.		State and locally owned					
				Nonresidential buildings				
	Electric power	All other**	Residential buildings	Total	Educational	Hospital and institutional	Administrative and service	Other
1956	177.5	63.8	253.2	3,202.8	2,289.0	278.9	320.8	314.1
1957	140.3	156.8	326.7	3,409.4	2,450.5	287.1	315.4	356.4
1958	137.8	195.6	479.7	3,576.2	2,407.6	334.5	455.6	378.5
1959	222.6	157.3	306.9	3,236.7	2,203.3	304.5	325.6	403.3
1960	158.8	108.6	453.7	3,669.7	2,559.5	262.1	450.0	398.1
1960: June	30.6	28.5	55.5	365.3	236.0	38.9	52.4	38.0
July	2.8	3.5	47.0	318.0	213.3	23.7	45.6	35.4
August	7.8	6.2	49.7	308.2	221.8	17.5	36.0	32.9
September	25.5	4.2	36.6	284.2	194.0	7.5	29.3	53.4
October	48.6	6.3	27.6	317.0	217.5	27.5	38.1	33.9
November	5.9	5.6	14.0	276.8	208.3	14.5	26.5	27.5
December	6.2	10.0	74.9	346.6	232.3	21.8	53.5	39.0
1961: January	158.2	8.1	27.1	228.8	180.1	8.9	16.2	23.6
February	7.3	5.0	64.2	213.3	151.0	9.6	23.1	19.6
March	10.8	11.6	42.6	341.0	236.9	27.7	50.5	25.9
April	45.4	9.6	46.9	284.5	219.2	18.2	28.3	20.8
May	3.0	15.0	48.4	320.5	232.2	29.0	38.1	21.2
June	7.3	18.4	83.2	433.7	222.3	61.1	70.0	80.3
	Percent change, 12 months ending—							
June 1960-61	-76	-35	+50	+19	-6	+57	+34	+111
12 months ending June 1960-61	+64	-26	+72	+7	+7	-2	+19	+1

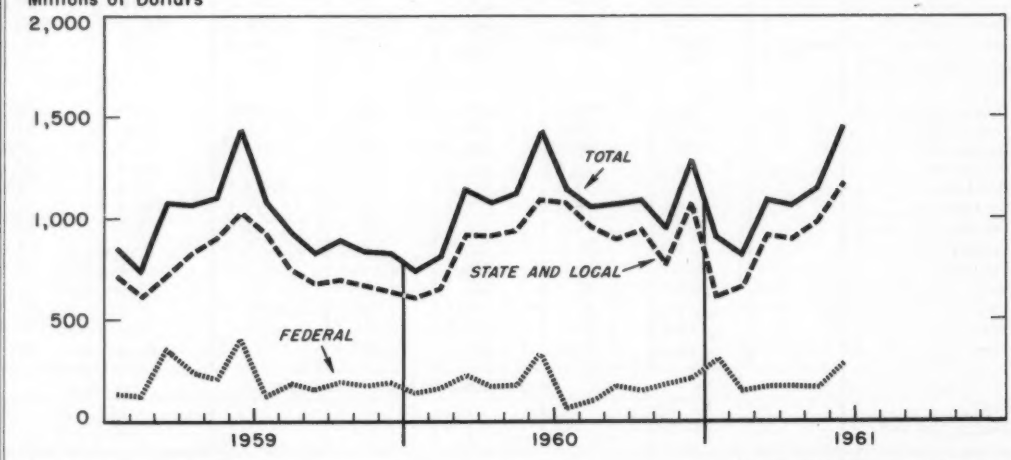
Period	State and locally owned—Con.								
	Highways	Sewer and water systems			Public service enterprises			Conservation and development	All other
		Total	Sewer	Water	Total	Electric power	Other		
1956	3,211.6	1,100.0	658.9	441.1	336.5	227.2	109.3	139.3	91.4
1957	3,825.1	1,034.2	619.4	414.8	364.2	200.1	164.1	112.7	84.2
1958	4,489.3	1,050.0	708.2	341.8	669.5	450.0	219.5	123.3	160.7
1959	3,718.8	1,148.4	741.8	406.6	422.5	235.6	186.9	146.1	131.5
1960	4,687.0	1,228.8	700.7	528.1	423.3	183.5	239.8	138.8	209.1
1960: June	424.7	121.3	60.1	61.2	89.0	56.8	32.2	19.9	16.2
July	484.3	137.0	70.7	66.3	36.0	7.9	28.1	11.9	39.5
August	415.1	84.6	49.2	35.4	52.2	26.7	25.5	10.5	29.9
September	406.6	93.6	49.6	44.0	32.7	9.9	22.8	19.7	22.2
October	445.0	102.5	61.9	40.6	15.0	8.4	6.6	13.6	15.6
November	311.4	105.6	69.0	36.6	39.2	6.0	33.2	5.7	14.6
December	445.3	159.5	75.0	84.5	14.2	8.4	5.8	16.3	14.9
1961: January	247.2	59.9	42.6	17.3	16.9	5.9	11.0	11.6	12.9
February	243.1	89.8	56.8	33.0	40.3	13.3	27.0	9.9	14.2
March	332.8	126.4	76.3	50.1	24.6	8.0	16.6	26.5	25.2
April	406.7	89.6	60.0	29.6	24.5	8.7	15.8	16.0	24.7
May	437.8	114.0	86.3	27.7	18.5	8.1	10.4	19.3	23.0
June	437.2	122.0	67.7	54.3	45.6	7.7	37.9	16.2	23.6
	Percent change, 12 months ending—								
June 1960-61	+3	+1	+13	-11	-49	-86	+18	-19	+46
12 months ending June 1960-61	+19	+21	+13	+35	-22	-53	+16	+24	+85

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Includes major force-account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments. **Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under all other federally owned.

Chart I.

Contracts Awarded for Public Construction

By Ownership



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C. D. 60-10-G

Table D-2.—Contract Awards: Highway Construction, Value, by Ownership, Source of Funds, and Type of Facility *

(Millions of dollars)

Period	All highway construction	Federally owned	State owned					Locally owned**
			Total	Federally aided projects		Independent state projects		
				Total value	Federal funds	Total value	Toll facilities	
1956	3,303.5	91.9	2,718.3	1,737.2	962.8	981.1	336.7	493.3
1957	3,916.6	91.5	3,311.0	2,390.4	1,613.9	920.6	343.0	514.1
1958	4,584.8	95.5	3,995.8	3,488.7	2,504.4	507.1	44.1	493.5
1959	3,794.5	84.5	3,204.4	2,629.9	1,876.7	574.5	59.2	505.6
1960	4,807.7	120.7	3,962.1	3,097.3	2,218.1	864.8	225.4	724.9
1960: June	437.9	13.2	344.7	280.9	198.1	63.8	0	80.0
July	495.1	10.8	401.3	264.8	190.6	136.5	68.8	83.0
August	424.9	9.8	355.3	286.3	206.7	69.0	3.4	59.8
September	417.8	11.2	338.6	286.1	200.9	52.5	2.6	68.0
October	455.1	10.1	411.0	248.8	174.9	162.2	118.6	34.0
November	316.6	5.2	276.5	222.7	157.7	53.8	11.0	34.9
December	449.6	4.3	415.3	339.0	253.9	76.3	2.8	30.0
1961: January	255.2	8.0	226.3	202.6	150.5	23.7	1.3	20.9
February	248.7	5.6	225.1	182.7	132.1	42.4	6.9	18.0
March	339.1	6.3	301.6	267.1	191.4	34.5	.2	31.2
April	417.6	10.9	353.8	286.0	209.3	67.8	1.5	52.9
May	446.1	8.3	385.1	306.4	214.8	78.7	19.1	52.7
June	453.8	16.6	375.0	310.2	227.4	64.8	11.4	62.2
	Percent change, 12 months ending—							
June 1960-61	+ 4	+26	+ 9	+10	+ 15	+ 2	.....	- 22
12 months ending June 1960-61	+18	- 12	+ 27	+22	+ 24	+50	(1)	- 19

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Includes force-account work started on Federal and State projects.
**By municipalities and counties. [1] Increase exceeds 300 percent.

Table D-3: Contract Awards: Value Reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation

(U. S. Summary, excluding Alaska and Hawaii)

Period	All construction	Building			Engineering			Dodge index of contract awards, seasonally adjusted (1947-49=100)
		Total	Residential	Non-residential	Total	Public works	Utilities	
	Value *(in millions of dollars)*							
1956	31,612	24,070	12,862	11,208	7,542	5,428	2,115	.....
1957	32,174	24,333	13,040	11,293	7,840	5,464	2,375	.....
1958	35,090	25,644	14,695	10,948	9,446	6,802	2,644	.....
1959	36.420	28,672	17,195	11,477	7,747	5,813	1,933	.....
1960	36,582	27,547	15,185	12,362	9,034	6,979	2,055	.....
	12 months ending in—							
1960: July	35,119	27,118	15,571	11,547	8,000	6,036	1,964	285
August	35,330	27,216	15,453	11,763	8,113	6,098	2,015	276
September	35,391	27,145	15,264	11,881	8,244	6,263	1,981	271
October	35,575	27,182	15,139	12,043	8,392	6,455	1,937	294
November	36,088	27,458	15,300	12,158	8,630	6,627	2,003	280
December	36,582	27,547	15,185	12,362	9,034	6,979	2,055	302
1961: January	36,874	27,606	15,232	12,374	9,268	7,026	2,242	273
February	36,869	27,594	15,114	12,480	9,275	7,007	2,268	239
March	36,989	27,631	15,191	12,440	9,356	7,066	2,290	262
April	36,927	27,607	15,165	12,442	9,317	7,051	2,266	261
May	37,091	27,702	15,265	12,437	9,384	7,180	2,204	257
June	37,221	27,888	15,340	12,548	9,328	7,119	2,209	281
July	37,153	28,063	15,513	12,550	9,086	7,035	2,051	277
	Percent change, 12 months ending in—							
July 1960-61	+6	+3	([1])	+9	+14	+17	+4	.....

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data published by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table D-4: Contract Awards: Value Reported by the Engineering News-Record

(U. S. Summary, excluding Alaska and Hawaii)

Period	All construction contract awards	Ownership		Type of construction					
				Buildings		Highways and bridges	Sewer systems	Water systems	Unclassified and all other
		Private	Public	Private industrial	Other				
	Value *(in millions of dollars)*								
1956	21,712	13,490	8,222	5,335	9,775	3,097	579	356	2,570
1957	17,986	8,386	9,600	3,081	7,791	3,745	556	369	2,444
1958	19,166	7,731	11,435	1,757	9,199	4,445	619	307	2,845
1959	20,279	10,388	9,891	2,981	9,992	3,456	653	373	2,824
1960	22,621	11,976	10,645	2,792	11,447	4,173	615	346	3,154
	12 months ending in—								
1960: July	20,647	11,359	9,288	2,921	10,414	3,407	603	388	2,917
August	20,963	11,508	9,455	2,899	10,686	3,473	587	385	2,937
*September	21,155	11,370	9,786	2,651	10,854	3,679	585	414	2,978
October	21,939	12,001	9,939	2,809	11,079	3,837	585	419	3,216
November	22,237	12,082	10,156	2,794	11,294	3,927	588	434	3,206
December	22,621	11,976	10,645	2,792	11,447	4,173	615	446	3,154
1961: January	23,030	12,097	10,933	2,923	11,571	4,365	605	446	3,125
February	22,974	12,056	10,918	2,921	11,535	4,335	623	456	3,110
March	22,884	12,003	10,881	3,023	11,557	4,261	640	457	2,953
April	22,683	11,678	11,005	3,036	11,244	4,313	663	426	3,007
May	22,667	11,770	10,898	3,039	11,354	4,203	686	413	2,977
June	22,188	11,291	10,897	3,016	11,032	4,284	691	402	2,768
July	22,074	10,930	11,144	2,841	10,963	4,361	676	382	2,855
	Percent change, 12 months ending in—								
July 1960-61	+7	-4	+20	-3	+5	+28	+12	-2	-2

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data published by the Engineering News-Record. Data include only those projects with contract values above the following minimum sizes: Water supply, earthwork, and waterways—$44,000; other public works—$73,000; industrial buildings—$93,000; other buildings—$344,000. *Adjusted to 52 weeks.

Part E.—Costs and Prices

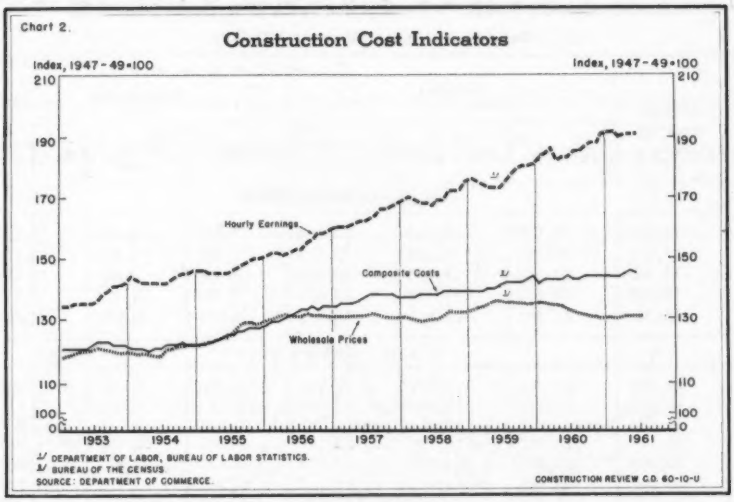


Table E-1.—Construction Cost Indexes

(1947-49=100)

Period	Department of Commerce composite cost index*	Monthly and quarterly component indexes									
		American Appraisal Co.	Associated General Contractors	E. H. Boeckh and Associates			Engineering News-Record		Bureau of Public Roads, highway	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	Turner Construction Co.
				Residences	Apartments, hotels, and office buildings	Commercial and factory buildings	Building	Construction			
Annual averages											
1956	132	135	143	129.4	137.0	138.7	145.9	153.8	113.4	130	134
1957	137	141	149	131.8	141.2	143.7	151.2	160.8	118.1	136	142
1958	138	145	154	133.0	143.6	146.7	156.0	168.6	116.3	142	142
1959	141	150	160	137.4	148.6	151.8	162.8	177.0	114.4	147	145
1960	144	154	165	139.7	151.6	154.4	166.3	182.9	111.5	150	145
Current indexes											
1960: April	143	153	164	139.8	151.3	154.4	165.0	180.7			
May	143	153	164	140.1	151.8	154.9	165.8	182.1	110.5	150	145
June	144	153	165	140.3	152.1	154.9	166.4	183.5			
July	143	154	166	140.1	152.0	154.6	166.9	184.2			
August	143	154	166	139.8	151.8	154.3	166.8	184.4	112.9	151	145
September	144	155	166	139.8	151.9	154.4	167.2	184.5			
October	144	155	166	139.4	151.8	154.3	166.9	184.2			
November	144	155	166	139.3	151.7	154.2	166.8	184.3	111.6	151	145
December	144	156	166	139.2	151.7	154.1	166.9	184.4			
1961: January	143	156	167	139.0	151.7	154.1	167.3	185.3			
February	144	156	166	139.0	151.8	154.1	167.3	185.3	110.2	153	145
March	144	156	166	139.0	151.8	154.1	167.3	185.3			
April	145	156	166	139.1	151.9	154.2	168.0	186.0			
May	146	157	168	140.1	153.3	155.5	169.1	188.2	111.1	153	145
June	145	157	169	140.6	153.9	156.1	169.5	188.8			
Percent change											
June 1960-61	+1	+3	+2	([1])	+1	+1	+2	+3	[2] +1	[2] +2	[2] 0

Sources as stated above. *A composite of cost indexes, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, representative of the major types of construction weighted by the current relative importance of each type. Other component indexes, available annually or semi-annually, are included on an interpolative basis. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [2] Second quarter 1960-61.

Table E-2.—Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Materials Used in Construction, by Selected Groups and Commodities

(1947-49=100, unless otherwise noted)

Period	All construction materials	Lumber and wood products							
		Softwoods			Selected hardwoods	Millwork	Plywood		
		Douglas fir	Southern pine	Other			Group index	Softwood	Hardwood
	Annual averages								
1956	130.6	129.9	119.2	137.4	126.0	129.1	101.7	100.8	104.7
1957	130.6	116.8	114.6	132.8	114.8	128.3	96.4	91.3	103.7
1958	130.5	114.6	112.8	129.4	114.4	128.2	97.1	91.8	104.5
1959	134.6	130.7	116.6	137.7	122.0	135.9	101.2	97.9	106.2
1960	132.6	119.5	114.8	129.5	122.5	136.6	96.1	87.1	107.7
	Monthly indexes								
1960: July	132.1	118.7	114.7	130.4	124.0	137.2	95.5	85.5	108.2
August	131.4	115.6	113.8	126.5	121.0	136.7	94.7	84.0	108.2
September	131.1	114.2	113.0	124.0	120.5	135.5	96.4	87.1	108.2
October	130.5	111.5	112.0	122.6	119.0	135.3	97.1	88.3	108.5
November	130.3	109.9	110.8	121.5	118.5	135.8	96.1	86.8	107.9
December	130.0	111.3	110.4	119.6	117.8	135.5	95.1	86.2	106.5
1961: January	130.1	110.6	109.6	119.9	116.9	135.8	91.7	80.1	107.6
February	129.8	109.9	108.6	119.2	114.3	134.9	90.8	79.6	106.1
March	129.9	114.4	109.0	118.6	112.8	134.7	92.0	81.6	106.1
April	130.7	120.3	110.1	119.8	113.4	134.8	99.1	92.9	106.1
May	130.6	118.6	110.4	122.2	114.4	133.4	97.2	89.8	106.1
June	r130.5	118.1	110.3	122.8	114.7	134.0	r97.2	r89.8	106.1
July	130.5	117.5	110.0	123.0	113.9	132.5	97.2	89.9	106.1
	Percent change								
July 1960-61	-1	-1	-4	-6	-8	-3	+2	+5	-2

Period	Building paper and board			Prepared paint	Metals and metal products				
					Selected finished steel products				
	Group index	Insulation board	Hardboard**		Structural shapes	Reinforcing bars	Galvanized sheets, carbon	Black pipe, carbon	Wire nails, 8d common
1956	.....	136.9	.....	120.0	162.9	169.7	148.2	168.7	165.3
1957	.....	141.5	.....	126.3	187.5	184.1	152.5	185.4	177.9
1958	143.2	144.5	99.3	128.3	195.4	190.8	156.6	191.5	182.2
1959	146.4	148.5	100.3	128.3	199.6	195.0	161.2	190.9	182.2
1960	145.7	148.0	99.5	128.5	199.6	194.3	163.3	188.9	177.9
1960: July	144.2	146.5	98.6	128.4	199.6	195.0	163.3	187.0	174.9
August	145.5	148.4	98.6	128.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
September	145.3	148.2	98.6	128.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
October	145.7	148.5	98.9	128.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
November	145.4	148.0	98.9	128.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
December	145.4	148.0	98.9	130.3	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
1961: January	145.6	148.4	98.9	131.7	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
February	146.0	148.4	99.7	132.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
March	145.8	147.9	99.7	132.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
April	145.3	147.3	99.7	132.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
May	144.6	146.0	99.7	132.4	199.6	r190.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
June	144.9	146.0	100.3	132.4	199.6	190.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
July	144.9	146.0	100.3	132.4	199.6	190.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
	Percent change								
July 1960-61	(1)	(1)	+2	+3	0	-2	(1)	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Materials Used in Construction, by Selected Groups and Commodities—Con.

(1947-49=100, unless otherwise noted)

Period	Metals and metal products—Con.									
	Selected nonferrous metal products			Builders' hardware			Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings			
	Copper water tubing	Building wire, type RH-RW	Nonmetallic sheathed cable	Cabinet hinge	Door lock set	Butts	Group index*	Enameled iron fixtures	Vitreous china fixtures	Brass fittings
1956	174.4	155.9	110.1	138.3	137.6	168.4	133.9	126.9	124.2	141.6
1957	151.2	132.7	84.0	137.5	147.1	168.4	130.2	126.1	124.2	137.4
1958	141.8	106.1	75.9	137.2	153.0	168.4	123.7	115.4	115.6	134.1
1959	149.4	126.9	87.7	136.7	155.1	168.4	130.1	120.7	122.6	142.2
1960	146.9	120.8	79.8	139.3	155.3	172.8	132.1	126.6	123.9	142.9
1960: July	151.4	108.2	71.4	140.2	155.4	175.0	131.3	126.7	121.3	142.6
August	151.4	106.8	71.4	140.2	155.4	175.0	131.5	126.7	121.3	143.1
September	147.7	106.8	71.4	140.2	155.4	171.9	131.5	126.7	121.3	143.1
October	121.5	109.8	73.9	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.8	126.7	121.3	141.5
November	142.2	106.8	72.6	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.8	126.7	121.3	141.5
December	116.2	106.8	72.6	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.8	126.7	121.3	141.5
1961: January	114.1	109.4	72.7	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.9	126.7	121.3	141.7
February	114.1	110.3	72.7	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.9	126.7	121.3	141.7
March	108.4	110.3	72.7	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.9	126.7	121.3	141.7
April	105.1	110.3	72.7	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.9	126.7	121.3	141.7
May	111.6	114.8	76.3	140.2	161.8	171.9	131.3	126.7	121.3	142.7
June	r112.5	114.8	76.3	140.2	161.8	171.9	132.2	126.7	121.3	144.8
July	122.3	114.8	76.3	140.2	161.8	171.9	132.8	126.7	121.3	146.1
	Percent change									
July 1960-61	-19	+6	+7	0	+4	-2	+1	0	0	+2

Period	Metals and metal products—Con.								Machinery and motive products	
	Heating equipment					Fabricated structural metal products				
							Roofing**			
	Group index*	Steam and hot water	Warm air furnaces	Fuel burning equipment	Water heaters, domestic	Metal doors, sash and trim	Steel	Corrugated aluminum	Elevators and escalators	Fans and blowers, except portable
1956	119.0	139.6	126.3	108.9	107.8	145.6	.....	.....	128.3	166.0
1957	122.1	146.7	128.2	113.3	106.8	140.6	.....	.....	138.3	176.3
1958	121.2	150.9	122.8	116.0	101.9	141.8	102.3	96.5	139.3	180.4
1959	121.7	154.8	123.5	115.7	99.5	135.2	105.2	96.3	139.5	182.5
1960	119.4	155.1	121.3	115.6	91.6	132.6	106.6	102.8	140.1	183.5
1960: July	118.7	154.7	121.3	115.8	88.8	131.8	106.6	100.9	140.3	182.5
August	118.8	154.8	121.6	115.8	88.8	131.8	106.6	104.3	140.3	184.2
September	119.3	154.8	121.6	116.1	90.7	131.8	106.6	106.1	140.3	183.5
October	119.3	154.8	121.6	116.1	90.7	131.8	106.6	106.1	140.3	183.5
November	118.4	154.8	119.6	116.1	89.4	132.0	106.6	106.1	140.3	183.5
December	116.8	154.8	118.4	115.3	84.5	132.1	106.6	106.1	140.3	183.5
1961: January	114.9	154.3	114.2	115.3	83.0	132.1	106.6	106.1	140.3	183.0
February	114.8	154.3	114.1	115.4	83.0	132.1	106.6	106.1	140.3	182.8
March	114.5	154.3	113.9	115.7	82.0	132.1	106.6	106.1	140.3	182.8
April	115.2	154.3	114.0	115.7	84.3	132.2	106.6	106.1	140.3	182.8
May	115.4	154.4	113.9	115.7	84.9	132.2	106.6	106.1	140.8	182.8
June	115.4	154.2	113.9	r115.9	85.1	132.2	106.6	106.1	140.8	182.8
July	115.5	154.5	113.7	115.9	85.3	132.2	106.6	106.1	140.9	182.8
	Percent change									
July 1960-61	-3	(1)	-6	(1)	-4	(1)	0	+5	(1)	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Materials Used in Construction, by Selected Groups and Commodities—Con.

(1947-49=100 unless otherwise noted)

Period	Nonmetallic minerals—structural								
	Flat glass		Concrete ingredients			Concrete products			
	Plate	Window	Group index	Sand, gravel, and crushed stone	Portland cement	Group index	Building block	Concrete pipe	Ready-mixed concrete**
1956	141.6	142.4	130.6	122.6	139.7	123.0	115.6	144.1	.....
1957	145.7	145.9	136.0	126.5	146.9	126.4	118.5	148.8	.....
1958	145.2	145.5	139.0	128.8	150.6	128.1	117.7	152.8	100.4
1959	144.7	145.3	140.3	129.9	152.2	129.7	117.5	159.1	101.6
1960	139.8	140.7	142.1	130.7	155.2	131.1	120.2	160.3	102.4
1960: July	137.3	135.8	142.1	130.8	155.2	131.3	120.4	160.5	102.5
August	137.3	135.8	142.2	131.0	155.1	131.1	120.4	159.4	102.5
September	137.3	141.2	142.2	131.0	155.1	131.0	120.4	160.1	102.3
October	137.3	141.2	142.1	130.8	155.1	131.0	120.4	160.1	102.2
November	137.3	141.2	142.1	130.7	155.1	131.0	120.4	160.1	102.3
December	137.3	141.2	142.0	130.6	155.1	131.0	120.4	160.1	102.2
1961: January	137.3	141.2	142.2	130.9	155.3	131.1	120.4	160.2	102.4
February	137.3	141.2	142.3	131.0	155.3	131.2	119.9	160.2	102.5
March	137.3	141.2	142.6	131.6	155.3	131.1	120.6	160.2	102.3
April	137.3	141.2	142.6	131.6	155.3	131.3	120.3	160.2	102.5
May	137.3	141.2	142.6	131.6	155.3	131.3	120.4	160.2	102.6
June	r129.5	141.2	142.6	131.6	155.3	131.3	120.4	160.2	102.6
July	129.5	141.2	142.6	131.6	155.3	131.3	119.7	160.2	102.7
	Percent change								
July 1960-61	-6	+4	(1)	+1	(1)	0	-1	(1)	(1)

Period	Nonmetallic minerals—structural—Con.								
	Structural clay products				Gypsum products				Prepared asphalt roofing
	Group index*	Building brick	Clay tile	Clay sewer pipe	Group index	Lath	Wallboard	Plaster, base coat	
1956	133.2	132.9	127.2	149.3	127.1	123.5	124.9	136.2	111.7
1957	135.0	134.7	127.5	156.3	127.1	123.8	124.9	136.2	122.3
1958	135.9	135.6	128.6	158.2	132.1	127.8	129.5	143.2	112.8
1959	139.1	139.0	130.7	163.8	133.1	128.6	130.4	144.6	116.4
1960	141.4	141.2	133.3	165.8	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	107.3
1960: July	141.4	141.3	133.1	165.8	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
August	141.7	141.6	133.6	165.8	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
September	141.9	141.7	133.6	167.0	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
October	141.9	141.7	133.6	167.0	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
November	142.0	141.7	133.8	167.0	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
December	142.1	141.7	133.9	167.0	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
1961: January	141.7	141.4	133.9	165.3	134.6	128.6	130.5	153.0	114.2
February	141.7	141.4	133.9	165.3	134.6	128.6	130.5	153.0	114.2
March	141.8	141.4	134.1	165.3	134.6	128.7	130.6	153.0	114.2
April	141.7	141.2	134.1	165.5	134.6	128.7	130.6	153.0	114.2
May	142.0	141.2	134.1	167.2	134.6	128.7	130.6	153.0	112.9
June	142.0	141.2	134.1	167.2	134.6	128.7	130.6	153.0	112.9
July	142.0	141.3	134.1	167.2	134.6	128.7	130.6	153.0	114.2
	Percent change								
July 1960-61	(1)	0	+1	+1	+1	(1)	(1)	+6	+7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Materials Used in Construction, by Selected Groups and Commodities–Con.

(1947-49=100 unless otherwise noted)

Period	Nonmetallic minerals–structural–Con.			Furniture and other household durables			
	Other			Kitchen cabinets, metal, base only	Linoleum, inlaid	Asphalt floor tile	Rubber floor tile
	Group index*	Insulation materials	Asbestos cement shingles				
1956	125.3	101.5	146.8	138.1	126.1	106.3	110.6
1957	130.5	102.8	155.1	145.1	126.7	100.8	113.2
1958	134.1	103.9	160.8	151.3	128.6	97.2	114.9
1959	136.6	103.1	166.0	151.9	130.3	99.4	114.9
1960	140.2	104.0	173.6	151.7	134.4	101.5	114.9
1960: July	141.2	106.5	172.8	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
August	141.2	106.5	172.8	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
September	140.9	105.8	172.9	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
October	142.0	104.4	177.6	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
November	139.1	98.9	177.6	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
December	139.1	98.9	177.6	151.0	134.2	101.5	114.9
1961: January	138.8	98.5	177.6	151.0	134.2	102.0	114.9
February	137.3	96.3	177.6	151.0	134.2	102.0	114.9
March	139.2	99.0	177.6	151.0	134.2	102.0	114.9
April	139.3	99.3	177.6	151.0	134.2	102.0	114.9
May	139.3	99.3	177.6	151.0	134.2	102.0	114.9
June	139.3	99.3	177.6	151.0	134.2	102.0	114.9
July	139.3	99.3	177.6	151.0	134.2	104.7	114.9
	Percent change						
July 1960-61	-1	-7	+3	(1)	0	+3	0

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Includes items not shown separately. **Introduced Jan. 1958. Jan. 1958=100. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. Note: 1960 annual averages are preliminary. [r] Revised.

Table E-3.–Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates for Selected Building Trades

(1947-49=100)

Date	All trades	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
1950: July 1	110.7	111.6	110.1	111.5	109.6	113.0	107.8	112.4
1951: July 1	117.8	116.3	117.4	120.0	116.8	118.5	114.2	120.4
1952: July 1	125.1	126.2	124.6	126.8	124.4	125.3	121.0	128.6
1953: July 1	131.6	130.0	131.1	132.0	130.5	130.1	125.4	138.4
1954: July 1	136.4	134.2	135.3	135.9	134.5	132.5	132.3	144.4
1955: July 1	141.2	137.8	140.3	139.0	139.9	136.5	135.5	150.9
1956: July 1	147.7	144.0	146.2	146.6	145.5	141.7	141.5	159.5
1957: July 1	155.3	149.6	153.9	153.9	153.2	146.9	149.3	169.5
1958: July 1	162.4	154.6	161.1	162.1	158.7	151.6	155.6	177.9
1959: July 1	170.3	161.4	169.1	167.5	164.9	156.6	164.0	189.7
1960: July 1	177.3	166.2	175.9	176.2	172.1	163.1	169.2	198.6
1960: Oct. 1	*178.0	NOT AVAILABLE						
1961: Jan. 3	*179.0							
Apr. 3	*180.0							
July 3	*185.0							

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Estimated.

Table E-4.—Estimated Average Rates and Ranges in Rate Levels of Union Hourly Wage Scales for Selected Building Trades

Date	Bricklayers		Carpenters		Electricians (Inside wiremen)		Painters	
	Estimated average rate	Range in rate levels	Estimated average rate	Range in rate levels	Estimated average rate	Range in rate levels	Estimated average rate	Range in rate levels
July 1, 1955	$3.47	$2.50-3.85	$3.01	$2.18-3.55	$3.17	$2.60-3.65	$2.87	$1.75-3.25
July 2, 1956	3.63	2.50-4.05	3.13	1.88-3.65	3.33	2.38-4.00	3.02	1.75-3.35
July 1, 1957	3.77	2.50-4.25	3.29	1.88-3.90	3.50	2.38-4.25	3.17	1.75-3.50
July 1, 1958	3.89	2.50-4.35	3.46	2.00-4.15	3.68	2.38-4.35	3.27	1.75-3.60
July 1, 1959	4.04	2.75-4.70	3.63	2.00-4.40	3.80	2.63-4.35	3.38	1.75-3.70
July 1, 1960	4.18	2.85-4.80	3.77	2.25-4.55	4.00	2.75-4.65	3.54	1.75-3.90
October 1, 1960	4.17	2.85-4.80	3.78	2.33-4.55	4.04	2.85-4.65	3.56	1.75-3.95
January 3, 1961	4.22	2.90-5.00	3.82	2.33-4.65	4.08	2.85-4.65	3.58	1.75-3.95
April 3, 1961	4.23	2.90-5.00	3.83	2.33-4.65	4.09	3.00-4.65	3.60	1.75-3.95
July 3, 1961	4.33	2.90-5.20	3.94	2.50-4.75	4.17	3.00-4.80	3.67	1.75-4.15

Date	Plasterers		Plumbers		Building laborers	
	Estimated average rate	Range in rate levels	Estimated average rate	Range in rate levels	Estimated average rate	Range in rate levels
July 1, 1955	$3.36	$2.25-3.85	$3.19	$2.63-3.50	$2.04	$0.90-2.80
July 2, 1956	3.47	2.25-4.00	3.34	2.40-3.75	2.18	1.00-3.00
July 1, 1957	3.63	2.50-4.25	3.52	2.40-4.00	2.35	1.05-3.20
July 1, 1958	3.74	2.50-4.35	3.71	2.75-4.25	2.48	1.20-3.35
July 1, 1959	3.88	2.63-4.50	3.88	2.75-4.45	2.62	1.20-3.65
July 1, 1960	4.01	2.75-4.70	4.01	3.00-4.45	2.78	1.20-3.80
October 1, 1960	4.03	2.75-4.70	4.02	3.00-4.45	2.79	1.20-3.80
January 3, 1961	4.09	2.75-4.70	4.04	3.00-4.45	2.83	1.20-3.90
April 3, 1961	4.10	2.75-4.70	4.05	3.00-4.45	2.84	1.20-3.90
July 3, 1961	4.17	2.65-4.70	4.15	3.00-4.58	2.95	1.25-4.00

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table C-5.—Union Wage Scales[1] for Selected Building Trades in 100 Cities, by Census Geographic Division

(As of July 3, 1961)

City and Census geographic division	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
Cents-per-hour increase, April 3, 1961-July 3, 1961	9.7	10.2	7.8	7.4	6.3	10.6	10.8
New England:							
Boston, Mass	*$4.200	*$3.850	$4.100	$3.350	*$4.000	$4.100	*$2.900
Burlington, Vt	3.750	2,750	3.000	1.750	3.750	3.000	2.250
Hartford, Conn	*4.050	*3.750	*4.350	*3.500	*4.050	*4.070	*2.950
Manchester, N. H	*3.975	*3.370	*3.550	*2.650	*3.975	3.650	*2.700
New Haven, Conn	4.000	3.700	4.075	3.550	4.000	*4.050	2.950
Portland, Maine	3.500	*3.050	3.300	2.250	3.500	*3.550	2.200
Providence, R. I	4.000	*3.550	*3.850	*3.175	3.925	*3.800	*2.750
Springfield, Mass	[r] 3.925	[r] 3.555	*3.900	*3.300	[r] 3.925	*3.950	2.650
Worcester, Mass	*4.050	*3.800	*3.900	[r] 3.350	*4.050	*3.900	*2.900
Middle Atlantic:							
Buffalo, N. Y	*4.315	*4.185	*4.400	*3.725	[2] 4.205	*4.075	*3.210
Erie, Pa	*4.200	*3.715	*4.025	*3.300	*3.800	3.875	*2.775
Newark, N. J	4.650	*4.650	*4.650	3.950	4.650	*4.500	*3.750
New York, N. Y	*5.200	*4.750	4.400	3.640	4.700	4.450	*4.000
Philadelphia, Pa	*4.400	*4.000	4.525	*3.475	*4.300	*4.250	*2.700
Pittsburgh, Pa	*4.600	*4.225	4.600	*3.800	*4.345	*4.300	*2.825
Reading, Pa	*4.000	*3.450	*4.075	*3.050	*3.850	*3.650	*2.510
Rochester, N. Y	*4.385	*4.000	*4.320	*3.750	*4.385	*4.000	*2.980
Schenectady, N. Y	*4.050	*3.650	*4.200	*3.300	*4.050	*3.850	*2.900
Scranton, Pa	*3.775	*3.200	*3.850	*3.000	*3.775	3.875	*2.575
Syracuse, N. Y	*4.200	*3.820	*4.350	*3.500	*4.075	3.680	*3.050
Trenton, N. J	*4.450	*4.250	4.600	3.625	*4.450	*4.650	*3.050
York, Pa	3.625	*3.150	*3.750	*2.700	*3.600	*3.700	*2.100
East North Central:							
Chicago, Ill	*4.400	*4.080	*4.500	*3.825	*4.175	*4.200	*3.225
Cincinnati, Ohio	*4.125	*3.950	4.090	3.500	*3.925	3.975	*3.025
Cleveland, Ohio	4.085	4.110	*4.290	*3.875	4.110	*4.060	*3.520
Columbus, Ohio	4.060	*3.700	*4.020	3.300	*3.750	*3.950	*2.800
Dayton, Ohio	*4.240	*3.875	*4.170	*3.550	*3.920	*4.000	2.785
Detroit, Mich	*4.090	*3.750	*4.110	*3.625	*3.870	3.900	*3.000
Evansville, Ind	4.000	3.400	3.760	3.200	3.950	*3.840	2.625
Grand Rapids, Mich	*4.175	*3.600	*3.790	3.050	3.600	3.850	*2.850
Indianapolis, Ind	*4.160	*3.750	*4.000	3.500	*3.950	*4.000	*2.725
Lansing, Mich	*4.200	*3.630	*3.680	*3.430	3.800	*3.900	*2.830
Madison, Wis	3.950	3.500	3.960	*3.380	3.700	3.620	2.950
Milwaukee, Wis	*3.960	*3.710	3.730	*3.460	*3.690	*3.820	*2.930
Peoria, Ill	4.325	*4.025	*4.275	*3.700	*4.300	*4.265	*3.375
Rock Island, Ill. (Dist.)[3]	4.000	*3.470	4.000	*3.350	*3.950	*3.850	2.730
South Bend, Ind	4.050	3.500	*3.850	3.200	*3.660	*3.950	*2.675
Toledo, Ohio	*4.180	*4.070	*4.150	*3.790	*3.970	*4.100	*3.190
Youngstown, Ohio	*4.210	*3.930	[4] 3.980	*3.665	*4.000	*3.965	*3.060
West North Central:							
Des Moines, Iowa	*4.225	*3.600	*4.125	*3.345	*3.825	*4.025	*2.875
Duluth, Minn	*3.950	*3.420	*3.800	*3.350	*3.725	3.700	*2.750
Fargo, N. Dak	3.900	*3.000	3.250	*2.900	3.650	*3.300	2.250
Kansas City, Mo	4.200	3.750	3.900	3.675	4.000	*3.900	2.705
Minneapolis, Minn	*4.025	*3.680	*3.850	[r] 3.510	*3.750	3.620	*3.000
Omaha, Nebr	*4.100	*3.700	*4.000	3.300	*3.875	*4.010	2.625
St. Louis, Mo	4.250	*3.975	4.110	3.770	3.800	*4.350	*3.025
St. Paul, Minn	*4.025	*3.680	*3.850	3.300	*3.750	3.620	*3.000
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	*4.000	*3.050	*3.600	*2.700	*3.400	3.760	*2.175
Wichita, Kan	4.050	3.400	4.000	3.000	3.750	4.050	2.300

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-5.—Union Wage Scales[1] for Selected Building Trades in 100 Cities, by Census Geographic Division—Con.

(As of July 3, 1961)

City and Census geographic division	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
South Atlantic:							
Atlanta, Ga	$4.000	*3.350	$4.000	3.400	3.500	*$4.000	$2.000
Baltimore, Md.	4.100	*3.725	3.850	3.550	3.850	3,935	2.300
Charleston, S. C	2.900	2.750	*3.350	*2.250	r 2.650	*3.550	1.250
Charleston, W. Va	*4.250	*3.925	*3.925	*3.250	3.750	*3.900	2.525
Charlotte, N. C	3.250	2.500	*3.250	([5])	2.750	*3.350	1.500
Columbia, S. C.	3.000	2.500	*3.350	2.500	3.000	3.500	([5])
Jacksonville, Fla	*3.700	*3.250	3.800	*3.000	3.500	3.800	([5])
Miami, Fla	*3.870	3.600	*3.870	3.370	*3.870	*3.750	*1.900
Norfolk, Va.	3.750	2.980	3.650	3.050	3.550	3.550	1.650
Raleigh, N. C.	*3.150	*2.575	3.100	*2.150	2.750	3.350	([5])
Richmond, Va.	3.750	2.980	*3.525	*2.550	3.290	3.600	1.650
Savannah, Ga	*3.750	3.250	*3.650	2.750	2.750	*3.700	1.650
Tampa, Fla.	3.600	3.400	*3.900	3.000	3.600	3.600	*1.750
Washington, D. C.	*4.300	3.850	*4.550	*3.825	4.075	4.350	*2.650
Wilmington, Del	*4.125	*3.900	4.250	*3.400	*4.000	*4.200	*2.350
East South Central:							
Birmingham, Ala	4.050	3.300	*3.925	3.400	3.370	3.700	2.000
Chattanooga, Tenn	*4.075	3.300	3.750	*3.150	3.500	*3.825	2.100
Jackson, Miss	3.500	*3.100	*3.500	*2.875	3.000	*3.700	1.500
Knoxville, Tenn.	3.925	3.225	*3.620	2.900	3.525	*3.700	2.000
Louisville, Ky	3.975	*3.725	*3.975	3.375	*3.750	3.925	*2.700
Memphis, Tenn.	*4.000	*3.450	3.725	*3.300	*3.600	3.860	2.050
Mobile, Ala.	3.800	3.300	3.850	3.300	3.650	3.900	1.900
Montgomery, Ala	3.250	*3.000	3.100	2.750	2.750	3.450	*1.250
Nashville, Tenn.	3.950	3.350	3.525	*3.150	3.500	*3.800	1.750
West South Central:							
Dallas, Tex	*4.150	3.500	3.625	*3.450	3.875	3.700	1.850
El Paso, Tex	3.950	3.350	3.850	3.000	3.500	3.850	1.875
Houston, Tex.	4.000	*3.665	3.925	*3.485	3.813	3.625	2.100
Little Rock, Ark	3.800	*3.350	3.475	3.000	*3.700	*3.600	*1.900
New Orleans, Oa	*3.775	*3.350	*4.050	3.000	*3.435	*3.900	*1.975
Oklahoma City, Okla.	4.000	3.375	*3.900	*3.250	3.750	*3.950	2.420
San Antonio, Tex.	3.830	3.250	3.625	3.000	3.750	*3.725	1.600
Shreveport, La	3.900	*3.150	3.725	2.950	3.750	3.600	1.775
Tulsa, Okla	4.000	3.450	*4.000	*3.450	3.750	*3.920	2.450
Mountain:							
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	4.320	3.735	3.850	3.200	3.750	4.030	2.240
Boise, Idaho.	4.000	*3.400	*3.850	*3.250	3.150	*3.850	2.700
Butte, Mont.	3.750	*3.450	3.650	3.370	3.500	3.650	2.650
Cheyenne, Wyo.	4.000	*3.230	3.680	*3.250	3.500	3.600	2.200
Denver, Colo	*4.150	3.650	4.040	*3.450	3.975	4.050	*2.470
Las Vegas, Nev.	*4.630	*4.200	*4.800	*4.150	4.350	4.425	*3.420
Phoenix, Ariz.	*4.200	*3.975	*4.327	*3.550	*4.395	*4.500	*2.915
Salt Lake City, Utah.	3.840	*3.400	*3.900	3.200	*3.825	*3.850	*2.550
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	4.320	3.735	3.850	3.200	3.750	4.030	2.240
Pacific:							
Los Angeles, Calif.	*4.350	*4.000	4.650	*3.910	4.250	*4.580	*3.260
Oakland, Calif	4.150	*3.950	*4.368	*3.920	4.040	*4.450	*3.225
Portland, Oreg.	4.070	3.630	4.150	3.560	3.930	4.020	2.950
San Diego, Calif	*4.500	*4.050	4.600	*3.870	*4.425	*4.580	*3.280
San Francisco, Calif.	4.400	*3.950	*4.225	*3.920	*4.210	*4.570	*3.225
Seattle, Wash	4.150	3.530	3.950	*3.615	3.720	*4.150	3.000
Spokane, Wash.	4.290	3.630	*4.150	3.550	*3.950	4.140	2.900

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [1] These are basic scales representing minimum wage rates agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Data on employer contributions to insurance (welfare) and pension funds, and for vacation and holiday payments are available upon request to the source agency. [2] Three cents of basic scale transferred to newly established insurance fund. [3] Includes Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa. [4] Two cents of basic scale transferred to newly established insurance fund. [5] No union scale in effect on survey date. * Scale increase between April 3, 1961 and July 3, 1961. r Revised.

Part F.—Construction Materials

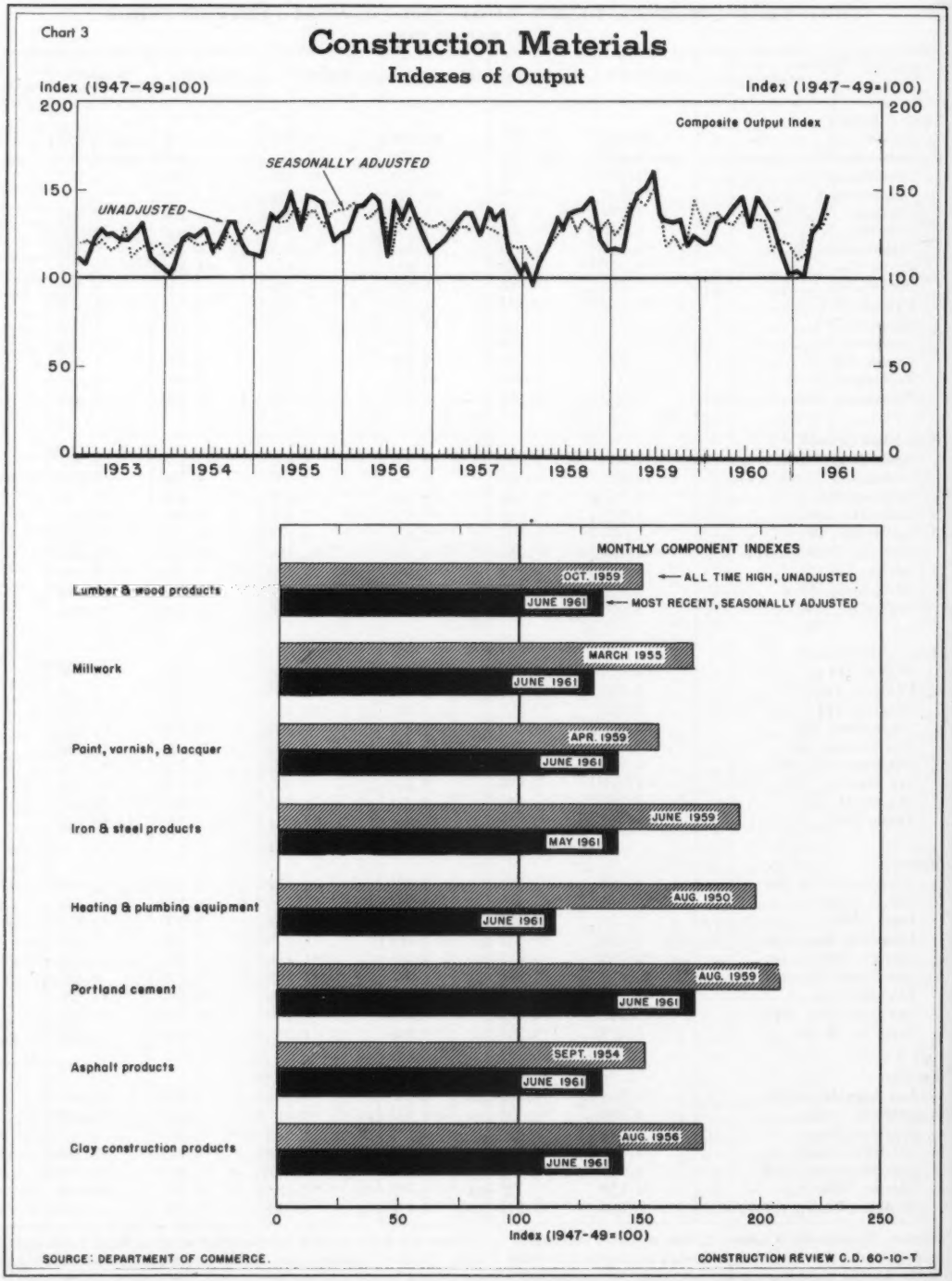


Table F-1.—Construction Materials: Indexes of Output, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted

(1947-49=100)

Period	Composite	Lumber and wood products	Millwork	Paint, varnish and lacquer	Iron and steel products	Heating and plumbing equipment	Portland cement	Asphalt products	Clay construction products	Gypsum products	Plumbing fixtures
	Annual averages										
1956	134.7	128.0	132.9	117.2	145.8	137.1	157.7	101.8	160.0	170.4	128.5
1957	127.3	116.7	118.8	117.4	148.7	120.0	148.5	96.5	133.2	154.4	114.1
1958	126.4	122.0	108.4	120.3	129.8	126.6	155.3	102.6	132.3	172.5	117.9
1959	136.2	140.1	121.9	129.7	121.4	142.2	169.0	105.7	149.0	203.4	146.1
1960	r131.3	r132.3	95.3	128.9	128.6	118.8	159.0	103.4	140.9	188.8	128.3
	Unadjusted indexes										
1960: May	144.1	144.8	99.2	148.9	139.5	113.4	191.4	108.0	151.9	200.1	137.8
June	147.8	141.2	110.8	150.7	149.6	133.4	191.0	122.3	154.2		
July	129.8	118.5	89.5	135.4	130.8	107.9	191.3	122.8	138.5		
August	148.4	145.5	111.7	145.3	142.0	138.8	199.0	137.1	157.2	203.8	124.1
September	139.5	136.5	104.9	128.7	133.8	145.5	186.2	134.8	147.3		
October	131.6	129.9	92.6	115.6	126.0	130.2	188.1	120.8	141.4		
November	116.9	117.6	83.1	106.6	111.6	103.6	158.0	96.3	136.5	182.4	110.6
December	102.8	104.9	65.7	98.5	95.3	95.8	122.7	97.0	121.6		
1961: January	104.7	112.5	83.2	108.9	100.8	103.5	100.2	49.0	111.7		
February	100.1	109.9	88.4	107.1	94.7	98.2	90.0	38.0	105.0	152.9	103.7
March	125.4	128.5	110.7	135.4	121.0	120.2	130.7	78.5	130.1		
April	r130.7	r132.6	111.8	132.3	132.5	112.4	158.3	94.1	128.0		
May	146.6	r147.9	124.5	143.1	149.1	113.2	186.1	127.4	r144.3	.....	.....
June	n.a.	141.3	140.1	153.9	n.a.	112.6	189.0	142.5	147.6		
	Percent change										
May 1960-61	+ 2	+ 2	+26	- 4	+ 7	(1)	- 3	+18	- 5	2- 9	2+26
April-May 1961	+12	+12	+11	+ 8	+13	+ 1	+18	+35	+13	3-16	3- 6
	Seasonally adjusted indexes										
1960: May	134.4	131.9	101.8	134.9	131.9	118.0	168.8	111.9	144.9	.....	.....
June	138.5	134.6	103.4	136.3	134.5	136.5	174.7	115.5	149.9	.....	.....
July	134.7	124.2	98.2	126.3	148.3	113.9	186.5	103.8	132.9	.....	.....
August	134.7	130.0	91.3	132.9	137.1	124.4	171.7	103.9	141.9	.....	.....
September	133.7	132.1	93.9	128.4	134.6	111.0	166.4	117.5	142.0	.....	.....
October	116.4	115.3	79.8	109.8	114.2	101.6	162.4	95.0	123.3	.....	.....
November	122.4	123.9	88.0	124.2	112.8	105.6	158.6	111.2	131.8	.....	.....
December	120.5	125.3	78.5	124.1	100.8	124.7	130.4	153.7	128.8	.....	.....
1961: January	111.8	117.8	94.5	113.1	105.3	118.3	123.2	60.2	124.2	.....	.....
February	113.4	123.8	93.0	110.1	105.8	112.7	130.4	46.4	130.1	.....	.....
March	130.1	134.6	119.5	140.5	119.6	128.4	147.9	85.8	141.6	.....	.....
April	r128.3	r128.1	111.5	127.9	130.3	115.3	160.4	93.2	130.1	.....	.....
May	136.5	r134.7	127.8	129.6	140.9	117.8	164.1	132.0	r137.7	.....	.....
June	n.a.	134.7	130.7	141.2	n.a.	115.3	172.9	134.6	143.4	.....	.....
	Percent change										
April-May 1961	+ 6	+ 5	+15	+ 1	+ 8	+ 2	+ 2	+42	+ 6	.....	.....

Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by various government agencies and by private firms as shown in the tables following in Part F. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [2] 1st quarter 1960-61. [3] 4th quarter 1960-1st quarter 1961. n.a.—Not available. r Revised.

Table F-2: Lumber and Wood Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Softwood lumber[1] (Million board feet)			Hardwood flooring[1] (Thousand board feet)			Douglas fir plywood[2] (million square feet)	Insulating boards[3] (Tons)	Hardboard[3] (Tons)
	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production		
1956	30,661	29,964	6,087	1,166,446	1,117,010	114,074	5,191	1,102,012	539,981
1957	27,100	27,305	5,901	953,706	947,023	107,028	5,378	994,000	569,000
1958	27,379	27,638	5,663	927,294	922,789	99,111	6,340	1,056,830	608,623
1959	30,674	30,559	5,794	1,034,098	1,022,299	95,470	7,828	r 1,170,708	734,428
1960	28,576	27,804	6,329	914,856	884,913	115,626	7,771	r 1,102,732	r686,078
1960: June	2,639	2,596	6,388	79,699	83,748	108,317	635	94,117	61,064
July	2,161	2,144	6,168	66,176	66,796	105,542	546	89,144	57,810
August	2,678	2,574	6,271	81,648	83,017	102,427	681	95,972	65,315
September	2,493	2,424	6,341	79,473	79,126	100,697	635	91,171	66,855
October	2,246	2,199	6,388	77,340	73,944	102,840	671	90,159	70,781
November	2,036	1,995	6,429	73,095	67,848	107,822	602	77,031	66,455
December	1,815	1,914	6,329	65,176	57,397	115,626	552	70,943	49,408
1961: January	1,863	1,861	6,332	65,640	59,350	121,966	654	72,952	55,978
February	1,881	1,830	6,382	59,199	56,150	124,065	622	70,953	44,624
March	2,292	2,404	6,270	69,633	73,353	119,562	645	85,102	62,457
April	2,237	2,374	6,132	63,538	71,238	109,652	762	93,520	62,627
May	2,624	2,661	6,097	76,710	73,103	111,464	763	100,731	r67,027
June	2,497	2,526	6,070	73,937	74,886	107,482	715	106,910	67,586
	Percent change								
June 1960-61	- 5	-3	- 5	- 7	- 11	- 1	+12	+14	+11
12 mos. ending June 1960-61	- 13	-9	.....	- 15	-13	.....	- 3	- 2	-11

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] National Lumber Manufacturers Association; [2] Douglas Fir Plywood Association (monthly data are estimated from quarterly totals); [3] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *As of end of period. [r] Revised.

Table F-3: Shipments of Millwork Products and Production of Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Period	Millwork products				Paint, varnish, and lacquer[2]
	Ponderosa pine doors[1]	Hardwood doors[1]	Sash[1]	Exterior frames[1]	
	Shipments (Thousands of units)				Production for trade sales (Thousands of gallons)
1956	[3] 2,035	[3] 6,404	[3] 10,551	[3] 5,680	312,541
1957	2,028	5,611	9,887	5,272	313,128
1958	1,829	4,308	9,432	6,247	320,800
1959	2,474	4,613	11,049	7,118	346,000
1960	1,948	3,763	7,958	5,345	343,700
1960: June	188	325	824	602	33,500
July	118	289	596	485	30,100
August	170	348	850	577	32,300
September	157	367	725	467	28,600
October	163	300	716	418	25,700
November	151	295	560	329	23,700
December	129	230	425	260	21,900
1961: January	121	322	538	309	24,200
February	145	309	588	384	23,800
March	169	400	699	477	30,100
April	183	392	643	512	29,400
May	192	425	808	588	31,800
June	212	459	960	700	34,200
	Percent change				
June 1960-61	+13	+41	+17	+ 16	+ 2
12 mos. ending June 1960-61	-15	+ 2	-15	- 12	- 3

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) Sources: [1] National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (whose data are from member firms only and are not adjusted to represent full coverage); [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [3] Production.
Note: Special tabulations prepared by the source agency indicate only minor differences between production and shipments. See note to table F-3 in the April 1959 issue.

Table F-4: Iron and Steel Products: Shipments, Bookings, and Backlog

(Thousands of tons)

Period	Selected steel mill products[1]						Cast-iron pipe[2] and fittings		Rigid steel conduit[3]	Fabricated structural steel[4]		
	Line pipe	Concrete reinforcing bars	Galvanized sheets	Nails	Piling	Rails	Pressure	Soil	Domestic sales billed	Shipments	Bookings	Backlog*
	Shipments											
1956	3,376	2,518	2,958	557	433	1,300	1,747	818	359	4,113	5,252	1,748
1957	4,219	2,300	2,393	447	570	1,283	1,351	758	353	4,632	3,424	1,578
1958	2,608	2,034	2,827	418	440	580	1,278	784	327	4,147	3,134	1,276
1959	2,803	2,174	2,771	392	341	632	1,441	862	295	3,296	3,653	1,396
1960	2,690	2,214	3,057	320	423	716	1,336	782	265	3,865	3,590	1,261
1960: June	273	210	276	27	44	75	145	80	23	374	300	1,442
July	243	183	239	23	35	47	121	67	21	339	302	1,421
August	246	233	227	29	33	39	139	84	23	373	293	1,273
September	229	208	215	27	30	20	135	71	24	364	291	1,337
October	162	229	210	25	36	20	117	67	24	353	246	1,333
November	125	176	198	20	35	30	103	58	20	325	269	1,287
December	141	148	166	16	22	23	74	48	16	277	249	1,261
1961: January	178	141	203	23	21	38	70	51	19	262	308	1,147
February	133	141	195	22	17	32	67	46	17	260	257	1,140
March	186	189	250	30	22	54	111	71	23	292	296	1,307
April	210	237	258	32	33	49	122	74	24	319	309	1,310
May	256	220	297	33	44	47	140	82	27	365	392	1,346
June	313	238	302	31	53	58	n.a.	n.a.	37	361	298	1,352
	Percent change											
June 1960-61	+15	+13	+9	+18	+20	-23	[5]+3	[5]+10	+60	- 3	- 1	- 6
12 mos. ending June 1960-61	+ 8	+31	+2	([7])	+19	-29	[6]-5	[6]- 1	+ 3	+19	- 7	.....

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] American Iron and Steel Institute; [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; [3] National Electric Manufacturers Association; [4] American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc.; [5] May 1960-61; [6] 12 mos. ending May 1960-61; [7] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. n.a. Not available. *Scheduled for fabrication in the next 4 months.

Table F-5: Heating and Plumbing Equipment: Shipments and Stocks

(In thousands of units, except as noted)

Period	Gas water heaters		Cast-iron convectors and radiators (Thousand sq. ft.)		Furnaces				Residential oil burners, sold separately
					Warm air (all types and fuels)		Floor and wall		
	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments
1956	2,712	133	29,567	3,810	1,355	218	492	70	532
1957	2,712	138	24,892	5,482	1,131	183	469	65	425
1958	2,911	141	22,350	3,993	1,235	169	495	47	382
1959	2,995	105	23,559	5,181	1,435	183	573	50	411
1960	2,499	79	17,645	2,782	1,215	199	461	71	327
1960: June	238	89	1,471	4,976	107	275	33	82	31
July	241	57	1,348	4,334	99	260	34	80	19
August	262	49	1,769	3,763	132	245	48	95	27
September	213	58	2,114	3,366	147	226	54	73	40
October	179	71	1,935	2,798	140	198	60	66	42
November	161	76	1,510	2,683	100	189	40	68	25
December	174	79	1,042	2,782	73	199	30	71	19
1961: January	214	92	993	2,924	77	204	32	69	25
February	199	94	1,223	2,941	79	207	24	72	21
March	241	91	1,014	3,326	81	228	35	72	23
April	252	77	917	3,684	81	237	28	73	21
May	211	52	855	4,605	91	245	30	66	24
June	174	70	1,133	4,269	107	241	34	78	30
	Percent change								
June 1960-61	- 27	- 22	- 23	-14	([1])	-13	+ 3	-4	- 5
12 mos. ending June 1960-61	- 7	.....	- 24	.....	-11	.....	-14	.....	-16

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. *As of end of period.
[1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table F-6, Plumbing Fixtures, is published quarterly in the January, April, July and October issues.

Table F-7.–Portland Cement: Production and Shipments in the United States and Puerto Rico; Destination of Shipments by Geographic Division; Stocks

(Thousands of barrels)

Period	Production	Total shipments[1]	Destination of shipments[2]									Stocks*
			New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	
1956	316,465	311,571	13,234	45,273	66,433	32,920	37,156	15,268	35,916	14,178	43,098	22,412
1957	298,424	292,240	12,773	41,413	61,858	28,772	36,272	14,251	33,078	14,384	40,522	28,716
1958	311,471	309,699	10,679	42,287	63,650	34,867	37,979	14,908	37,622	16,717	43,340	30,718
1959	339,091	338,350	10,522	44,744	68,886	37,294	44,823	17,265	40,779	18,045	47,281	31,459
1960	[3]319,010	[3]314,879	9,951	42,087	65,115	33,765	41,441	16,540	35,453	17,735	45,306	35,484
1960: June	31,930	34,363	1,120	5,115	7,869	3,937	4,287	1,699	3,529	1,786	4,248	37,667
July	31,982	32,964	1,064	4,635	7,946	4,215	3,854	1,672	3,114	1,629	4,139	36,685
August	33,270	36,623	1,131	4,994	8,979	4,979	4,196	1,859	3,283	1,907	4,599	33,258
September	31,130	33,866	975	4,110	8,455	4,827	3,587	1,724	3,462	1,842	4,265	30,509
October	31,449	33,179	1,044	4,218	8,345	4,432	4,021	1,630	2,909	1,658	4,284	28,725
November	26,406	25,188	931	3,394	4,991	2,415	3,712	1,433	2,983	1,393	3,293	29,985
December	20,505	15,116	458	1,502	2,155	1,072	2,303	832	2,001	1,025	3,280	35,484
1961: January	16,744	14,303	282	1,246	1,764	1,063	2,256	839	2,241	1,058	3,062	37,966
February	15,038	14,447	253	1,164	1,994	1,057	2,041	850	2,288	1,176	3,137	38,531
March	21,851	22,148	570	2,565	3,208	1,736	3,301	1,226	3,478	1,512	3,850	38,234
April	26,463	24,752	819	2,959	3,971	2,686	3,335	1,442	3,373	1,666	3,872	39,948
May	31,102	31,312	1,095	3,712	6,399	3,618	3,970	1,742	3,689	2,007	4,312	39,789
June	31,594	34,030	1,280	4,334	7,693	4,315	3,827	1,947	3,356	2,159	4,380	37,353
	Percent change											
June 1960-61	-1	-1	+14	-15	-2	+10	-11	+15	-5	+21	+3	-1
12 months ending– June 1960-61	-3	-2	-3	-12	([4])	+9	-6	+3	-4	+8	.....	.....

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by Department of Interior Bureau of Mines. [1] Includes cement used in the manufacture of prepared masonry cement. Includes shipments to foreign countries, Alaska, and Hawaii. [2] Excludes cement used in the manufacture of prepared masonry cement. Prior to January 1960, excludes shipments to foreign countries, Alaska, and Hawaii. Beginning with January 1960, excludes foreign countries and Alaska. [3] Includes revisions not distributed by months. [4] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. *As of end of period.

Table F-8.–Shipments of Asphalt Products and Gypsum Products

Period	Asphalt products (thousands of squares)[1]				Gypsum products[2] (million square feet)	
	Prepared roofing	Siding	Insulated brick siding	Saturated felts[3]	Board	Lath
1956	57,590	1,208	2,055	29,774	4,825	2,675
1957	53,326	1,036	1,764	30,761	4,505	2,225
1958	58,228	1,040	1,616	31,840	5,263	2,155
1959	59,528	935	1,516	34,225	6,343	2,346
1960	59,959	870	1,130	32,774	6,072	1,910
1960: June	6,056	72	132	2,963	1,603	515
July	6,077	78	112	3,064		
August	6,817	84	142	3,305	1,628	531
September	6,829	96	125	3,133		
October	6,021	101	117	2,894		
November	4,592	84	82	2,624	1,504	408
December	4,351	74	51	3,152		
1961: January	2,000	45	44	1,766		
February	1,665	35	45	1,173	1,248	366
March	3,834	65	73	2,003		
April	4,709	62	78	2,301	.....	.....
May	6,517	75	98	2,981		
June	7,132	75	108	3,553		
	Percent change					
June 1960-61	+18	+4	-18	-+20	[4]-7	[4]-22
12 mos. ending– June 1960-61	+5	-1	-18	([6])	[5]-5	[5]-23

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; [2] Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines (quarterly). [3] Includes data for tar saturated as well as asphalt saturated felts. [4] 1st quarter 1960-61. [5] 12 months ending March 1960-61. [6] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table F-9.—Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments

Period	Brick, common and face (million brick)		Structural clay tile (thousand tons)		Vitrified clay sewer pipe (thousand tons)		Hollow facing tile (million brick equivalent)		Floor and wall tile, glazed and unglazed (thousand square feet)	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
1956	8,085	7,382	862	750	2,154	2,039	576	535	251,388	231,262
1957	6,658	6,306	687	641	1,836	1,629	465	441	212,114	207,094
1958	6,489	6,459	574	543	1,773	1,772	484	453	221,768	215,710
1959	7,336	7,258	551	521	2,025	1,973	445	412	258,631	252,545
1960	6,943	6,502	496	488	1,955	1,854	420	407	241,870	232,959
1960: June	656	686	46	47	184	191	36	38	20,549	22,209
July	609	625	45	44	165	180	35	36	17,095	19,361
August	673	667	46	45	186	199	41	40	20,510	21,284
September	626	610	39	39	170	186	39	37	19,879	19,855
October	593	596	42	41	166	168	39	38	18,976	18,929
November	569	537	46	40	155	143	38	37	18,735	17,706
December	483	342	36	32	148	108	38	32	16,967	15,635
1961: January	416	342	31	32	135	105	36	31	17,109	15,162
February	381	323	29	27	129	90	32	28	16,541	15,035
March	512	483	39	37	156	128	35	35	19,081	19,066
April	534	536	42	41	147	148	35	33	17,530	17,963
May	608	r625	38	41	164	166	37	39	r20,023	r20,033
June	626	638	40	38	168	179	40	39	20,025	21,030
	Percent change									
June 1960-61	- 5	- 7	-14	- 19	- 9	- 6	+ 9	+ 4	- 3	- 5
12 mos. ending June 1960-61	- 10	- 8	- 10	- 9	- 7	- 6	+ 6	+ 7	-16	-11

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. rRevised.

Table F-10, Imports and Exports of Selected Construction Materials, which was formerly published quarterly, appears annualy in the June issue.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FIELD OFFICES

Department Field Offices

Albuquerque, N. Mex., U. S. Courthouse. CHapel 7-0311, Ext. 386.

Atlanta 3, Ga., 604 Volunteer Bldg., 66 Luckie St., N. W. JAckson 2-4121, Ext. 6000.

Boston 10, Mass., Room 230, 80 Federal Street. CApitol 3-2312.

Buffalo 3, N. Y., 504 Federal Building, 117 Ellicott St., TL. 3-4216.

Charleston 4, S. C., Area 2, Sergeant Jasper Bldg., East End Broad St. RAymond 2-7771.

Cheyenne, Wyo., 207 Majestic Bldg., 16th & Capitol Ave. Phone: 634-2731.

Chicago 6, Ill., Room 1302, 226 West Jackson Blvd. ANdover 3-3600, Ext. 743.

Cincinnati 2, Ohio, 809 Fifth Third Bank Bldg., 36 E. Fourth Street. DUnbar 1-2200, Ext. 345 & 346.

Cleveland 1, Ohio, 4th Floor, Federal Reserve Bank Bldg., E. 6th St. & Superior Ave. CHerry 1-7900.

Dallas 1, Tex., Room 3-104, Merchandise Mart, 500 South Ervay Street. Riverside 8-5611.

Denver 2, Colo., 142 New Custom House, 19th & Stout Street. KEystone 4-4151, Ext. 598.

Detroit 26, Mich., 438 Federal Bldg. WOodward 3-9330, Ext. 510.

Greensboro, N. C., Room 407, U. S. Post Office Bldg. BRoadway 3-8234.

Houston 2, Tex., 610 Scanlan Bldg., 405 Main Street. CApitol 2-7201.

Jacksonville 1, Fla., 425 Federal Building, 311 West Monroe Street. ELgin 4-7111.

Kansas City 6, Mo., Room 2011, 911 Walnut Street. BAltimore 1-7000.

Los Angeles 15, Calif., Room 450, Western Pacific Bldg., 1031 S. Broadway. RIchmond 9-4711, Ext. 1261.

Memphis 3, Tenn., 212 Falls Building, 22 N. Front Street. JAckson 6-3426.

Miami 32, Fla., 408 Ainsley Bldg., 14 N. E. First Ave. FRanklin 1-2581.

Minneapolis 1, Minn., Room 304, Federal Bldg., 110 South Fourth Street. FEderal 2-3211.

New Orleans 12, La., 1508 Masonic Temple Bldg., 333 St. Charles Avenue. Phone: 529-2411, Ext. 6117.

New York 1, N. Y. 61st Fl. Empire State Bldg., 350 Fifth Ave. LOngacre 3-3377.

Philadelphia 7, Pa., Jefferson Building, 1015 Chestnut Street. WAlnut 3-2400, Ext. 591.

Phoenix 25, Ariz., New Federal Bldg., 230 N. First Avenue. Phone: 261-3285.

Pittsburgh 22, Pa., 1030 Park Bldg., 355 Fifth Avenue. GRant 1-0800, Ext. 785.

Portland 4, Oreg., 217 Old U. S. Courthouse, 520 S. W. Morrison Street. CApitol 6-3361, Ext. 421.

Reno, Nev., 1479 Wells Avenue. Phone: 2-7133.

Richmond 19, Va., Room 309, Parcel Post Bldg., 11th and Main Sts. Milton 4-9471.

St. Louis 1, Mo. 910 New Federal Building, 1114 Market Street. MAin 1-8100.

Salt Lake City 1, Utah, 222 S. W. Temple St. DAvis 8-2911, Ext. 341.

San Francisco 11, Calif., Room 419, Customhouse, 555 Battery St. YUkon 6-3111.

Savannah, Ga., 235 U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, 125-29 Bull Street. ADams 2-4755.

Seattle 4, Wash., 809 Federal Office Bldg., 909 First Avenue. MUtual 2-3300, Ext. 496.

Part G.—Contract Construction Employment

Table G-1.—Number of Employees by Type of Contractor

Period	All contractors*	Building contractors							Nonbuilding contractors		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades					All nonbuilding contractors	Highway and street	Other heavy construction
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
	Number of employees *(in thousands)*										
1956	2,929	2,336	970.0	1,366.0	328.7	170.9	186.2	680.2	593	257.9	335.3
1957	2,808	2,222	869.3	1,352.7	321.7	164.2	188.9	677.9	586	250.1	335.6
1958	2,648	2,079	750.6	1,328.6	303.6	169.6	173.2	682.2	569	256.0	313.2
1959	2,788	2,183	757.9	1,424.7	310.5	201.4	174.2	738.6	584	271.2	312.7
1960	2,795	2,219	752.4	1,467.0	306.6	216.2	186.4	757.8	553	255.0	298.1
1960: June	3,002	2,334	816.8	1,517.6	311.3	234.2	187.9	784.2	643	315.0	328.1
July	3,125	2,439	857.9	1,580.6	315.5	251.6	199.6	813.9	659	320.1	338.7
August	3,157	2,469	857.3	1,611.7	321.6	255.9	206.7	827.5	651	322.9	338.0
September	3,095	2,431	836.7	1,594.5	327.3	245.1	202.2	819.9	638	314.0	323.9
October	3,031	2,386	809.6	1,575.9	319.5	234.6	199.3	822.5	620	307.7	312.5
November	2,870	2,281	774.4	1,506.3	312.4	221.5	193.9	778.4	566	271.6	294.0
December	2,573	2,087	698.8	1,388.2	305.7	196.1	188.7	697.7	465	201.8	263.6
1961: January	2,404	1,957	652.3	1,314.7	298.8	175.6	180.9	659.4	418	173.0	244.5
February	2,283	1,868	611.5	1,256.6	289.8	166.9	175.1	624.8	395	159.3	236.2
March	2,433	1,982	651.9	1,330.1	293.7	189.5	173.1	673.8	432	183.4	248.3
April	2,638	2,109	703.1	1,406.1	298.5	214.7	173.3	719.6	508	230.7	277.2
May	r2,822	r2,219	r749.9	r1,469.0	r302.4	r230.1	r174.2	r762.3	r580	r280.7	r299.1
June	r3,059	2,386	819.2	1,566.8	310.6	254.0	186.8	815.4	649	326.8	322.2
July	**3,121										
	Percent change										
May-June 1961	+1.9	+2.2	+.3	+3.2	-.2	+8.5	-.6	+4.0	+.9	+3.7	-1.8
12 mos. ending June 1960-61	-.1	+.6	+.1	+.9	-.2	+2.3	+6.0	-.3	-3.0	-1.6	-4.3

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Beginning with January 1959 data includes estimated data for Alaska and Hawaii. No estimates are available by type of contractor. **Preliminary estimate, not available by type of contractor. Percent change: June-July 1961, +2.0. July 1960-61, -.1. rRevised.

Table G-2.—Number of Employees, Seasonally Adjusted

(In thousands)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948	2,120	2,015	2,065	2,105	2,136	2,184	2,199	2,212	2,220	2,229	2,249	2,251	2,169
1949	2,222	2,171	2,146	2,128	2,124	2,130	2,157	2,176	2,197	2,192	2,190	2,141	2,163
1950	2,119	2,101	2,105	2,173	2,236	2,337	2,405	2,451	2,473	2,502	2,517	2,471	2,333
1951	2,526	2,521	2,569	2,593	2,596	2,613	2,633	2,641	2,630	2,653	2,606	2,620	2,603
1952	2,599	2,624	2,588	2,586	2,597	2,645	2,658	2,672	2,682	2,648	2,650	2,632	2,634
1953	2,647	2,669	2,653	2,638	2,613	2,598	2,588	2,596	2,612	2,632	2,623	2,626	2,622
1954	2,533	2,583	2,600	2,614	2,603	2,599	2,591	2,594	2,586	2,584	2,618	2,615	2,595
1955	2,624	2,618	2,703	2,759	2,813	2,823	2,829	2,813	2,810	2,777	2,760	2,750	2,755
1956	2,768	2,802	2,834	2,891	2,964	3,079	2,984	3,007	2,980	2,951	2,926	2,917	2,928
1957	2,798	2,831	2,859	2,855	2,891	2,899	2,847	2,805	2,782	2,763	2,710	2,679	2,808
1958	2,652	2,455	2,573	2,624	2,698	2,698	2,693	2,711	2,698	2,698	2,690	2,550	2,640
1959	2,650	2,626	2,719	2,829	2,787	2,799	2,800	2,814	2,776	2,762	2,792	2,800	2,767
1960	2,775	2,781	2,601	2,752	2,783	2,790	2,858	2,835	2,800	2,804	2,783	2,547	2,772
1961	2,698	2,636	2,715	2,781	r2,752	r2,844	2,888						
	Percent change, 1960 to 1961												
	-2.8	-5.2	+4.4	+1.1	r-1.1	r+1.9	+1.0						

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not included. rRevised.

Table G-3.–Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Construction Worker Man-Hours
(1947-49 =100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948.....	89.6	81.3	86.7	95.0	102.2	111.9	115.1	117.3	116.2	113.3	106.6	105.4	103.4
1949.....	94.2	88.9	89.2	95.0	103.1	106.8	110.5	114.2	111.5	111.4	104.4	94.9	102.0
1950.....	84.6	79.5	83.7	95.8	106.1	116.7	122.1	129.5	126.1	128.9	123.9	112.7	109.1
1951.....	106.4	99.3	105.4	116.9	126.4	131.8	137.7	141.1	138.5	139.8	124.2	121.6	124.1
1952.....	111.1	112.3	108.3	117.5	125.4	136.8	138.9	143.2	144.0	139.9	128.2	123.9	127.5
1953.....	109.1	108.7	109.1	115.8	122.6	130.4	132.0	137.2	131.7	136.7	126.7	117.2	123.1
1954.....	95.5	102.8	106.4	113.5	120.3	128.0	131.4	134.0	128.6	126.6	123.3	114.4	118.9
1955.....	101.4	98.6	108.4	115.8	129.8	137.0	144.0	144.3	146.6	138.3	125.6	121.1	125.9
1956.....	108.1	108.5	109.2	123.6	136.4	152.6	151.5	157.1	155.4	151.1	137.6	128.9	135.0
1957.....	105.6	112.2	114.8	122.3	131.9	141.2	143.2	145.5	141.3	137.0	120.2	112.9	127.3
1958.....	102.4	85.9	98.9	109.1	122.7	128.1	132.1	137.9	136.1	135.3	123.8	105.7	118.2
1959.....	99.7	92.0	103.7	119.0	129.2	138.9	140.1	146.1	136.5	133.7	123.3	118.9	123.4
1960.....	101.6	98.5	94.9	114.3	126.3	135.5	142.9	144.9	139.3	138.3	121.6	103.5	121.8
1961.....	101.7	95.0	101.0	111.0	r122.3	r137.6	142.7						
	Percent change, 1960 to 1961												
	+.1	-3.6	+6.4	-2.9	r-3.2	r+1.5	-.1						

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not included. rRevised.

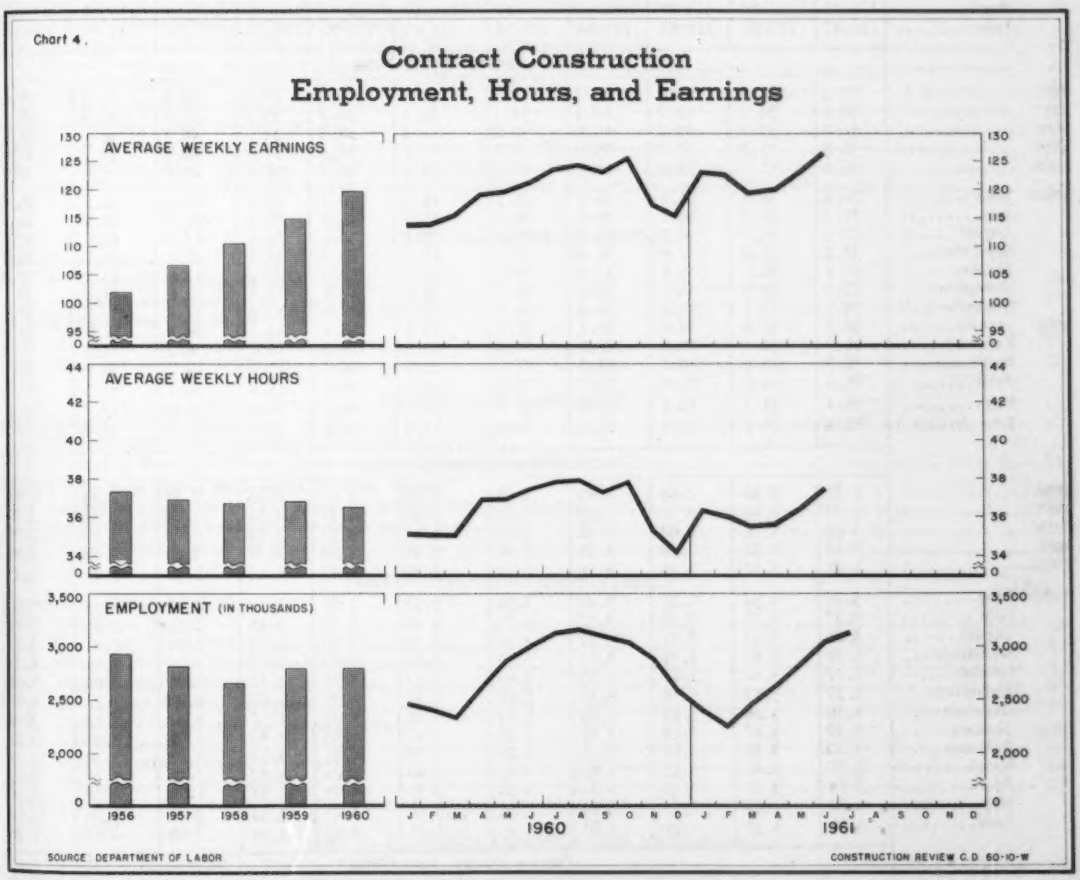


Table G-4.—Hours and Gross Earnings of Construction Workers, by Type of Contractor

Period	All contractors	Building contractors							Nonbuilding contractors		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades					All nonbuilding contractors	Highway and street	Other heavy construction
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
	Average weekly earnings										
1956	101.83	101.92	95.04	107.16	112.31	99.81	125.22	102.39	101.59	97.63	104.94
1957	106.64	106.86	98.89	112.17	118.87	103.75	132.10	106.30	105.07	98.66	110.15
1958	110.47	110.67	102.53	115.28	123.23	107.95	135.97	109.31	109.47	104.14	114.26
1959	114.82	115.28	106.39	120.27	128.56	113.40	142.08	113.80	113.24	108.09	118.40
1960	119.72	119.64	109.74	124.61	133.13	116.62	149.38	118.34	120.18	115.23	125.06
1960: June	121.18	121.24	111.13	126.69	134.87	118.62	149.38	121.41	121.06	117.43	125.15
July	123.61	123.68	113.77	128.83	135.20	120.70	150.93	124.31	124.91	122.36	127.80
August	124.31	123.68	113.52	128.82	135.58	119.65	151.32	124.55	126.90	124.26	129.97
September	123.13	122.40	112.73	127.44	134.61	119.70	151.70	121.80	126.42	123.98	128.88
October	125.50	125.17	114.66	129.93	137.52	122.11	155.62	124.23	128.65	126.43	131.02
November	117.20	117.99	109.02	122.82	130.32	113.88	149.31	116.25	114.64	106.75	122.68
December	115.26	115.56	106.23	120.24	133.22	110.72	148.92	110.53	113.39	101.80	122.62
1961: January	122.72	123.53	114.48	128.15	138.71	115.55	153.60	120.37	120.17	108.64	128.95
February	122.40	123.19	113.56	127.78	136.52	116.55	154.39	120.36	118.78	105.03	128.44
March	119.64	120.41	109.65	125.99	135.41	116.26	156.35	117.57	116.10	104.06	126.29
April	120.33	121.45	111.65	126.35	136.52	120.40	153.95	117.94	115.44	104.25	125.84
May	123.03	r123.54	114.28	r128.51	137.62	r119.02	r154.71	r122.48	r121.39	r113.54	r129.68
June	126.41	125.96	116.84	131.04	138.34	121.45	155.56	126.74	126.59	121.47	132.03
	Average weekly hours										
1956	37.3	36.4	36.0	36.7	38.2	34.9	39.5	35.8	40.8	41.9	39.4
1957	36.9	36.1	35.7	36.3	38.1	34.7	39.2	35.2	39.8	40.6	39.2
1958	36.7	35.7	35.6	35.8	37.8	34.6	38.3	34.7	40.1	41.0	39.4
1959	36.8	35.8	35.7	35.9	37.7	35.0	38.4	34.8	40.3	41.1	39.6
1960	36.5	35.5	35.4	35.5	37.5	34.4	38.4	34.4	40.6	41.6	39.7
1960: June	37.4	36.3	36.2	36.3	38.1	35.2	38.7	35.5	41.6	42.7	40.5
July	37.8	36.7	36.7	36.6	38.3	35.5	38.7	35.9	42.2	43.7	40.7
August	37.9	36.7	36.5	36.7	38.3	35.4	38.9	36.1	42.3	43.6	41.0
September	37.2	36.0	35.9	36.0	37.6	35.0	38.7	35.1	42.0	43.5	40.4
October	37.8	36.6	36.4	36.6	38.2	35.6	39.1	35.8	42.6	43.9	41.2
November	35.3	34.5	34.5	34.5	36.2	33.2	37.8	33.5	38.6	38.4	38.7
December	34.1	33.4	33.3	33.4	36.6	32.0	37.7	31.4	37.3	36.1	38.2
1961: January	36.2	35.6	36.0	35.4	37.9	33.3	38.4	34.1	39.4	38.8	39.8
February	36.0	35.4	35.6	35.2	37.3	33.3	38.5	34.0	39.2	38.9	39.4
March	35.5	34.8	34.7	34.9	37.2	33.6	38.7	33.4	38.7	38.4	39.1
April	35.6	35.0	35.0	35.0	37.3	34.4	38.2	33.6	38.1	37.5	38.6
May	36.4	r35.5	35.6	r35.5	37.6	r34.2	r38.2	r34.6	r39.8	r39.7	r39.9
June	37.4	36.3	36.4	36.3	37.9	35.0	38.6	35.7	41.1	41.6	40.5
	Average hourly earnings										
1956	2.73	2.80	2.64	2.92	2.94	2.86	3.17	2.86	2.49	2.33	2.63
1957	2.89	2.96	2.77	3.09	3.12	2.99	3.37	3.02	2.64	2.43	2.81
1958	3.01	3.10	2.88	3.22	3.26	3.12	3.55	3.15	2.73	2.54	2.90
1959	3.12	3.22	2.98	3.35	3.41	3.24	3.70	3.27	2.81	2.63	2.99
1960	3.28	3.37	3.10	3.51	3.55	3.39	3.89	3.44	2.96	2.77	3.15
1960: June	3.24	3.34	3.07	3.49	3.54	3.37	3.86	3.42	2.91	2.75	3.09
July	3.27	3.37	3.10	3.52	3.53	3.40	3.90	3.46	2.96	2.80	3.14
August	3.28	3.37	3.11	3.51	3.54	3.38	3.89	3.45	3.00	2.85	3.17
September	3.31	3.40	3.14	3.54	3.58	3.42	3.92	3.47	3.01	2.85	3.19
October	3.32	3.42	3.15	3.55	3.60	3.43	3.98	3.47	3.02	2.88	3.18
November	3.32	3.42	3.16	3.56	3.60	3.43	3.95	3.47	2.97	2.78	3.17
December	3.38	3.46	3.19	3.60	3.64	3.46	3.95	3.52	3.04	2.82	3.21
1961: January	3.39	3.47	3.18	3.62	3.66	3.47	4.00	3.53	3.05	2.80	3.24
February	3.40	3.48	3.19	3.63	3.66	3.50	4.01	3.54	3.03	2.70	3.26
March	3.37	3.46	3.16	3.61	3.64	3.46	4.04	3.52	3.00	2.71	3.23
April	3.38	3.47	3.19	3.61	3.66	3.50	4.03	3.51	3.03	2.78	3.26
May	3.38	r3.48	3.21	r3.62	3.66	3.48	r4.05	r3.54	r3.05	2.86	r3.25
June	3.38	3.47	3.21	3.61	3.65	3.47	4.03	3.55	3.08	2.92	3.26
	Percent change, June 1960-61										
Avg. weekly earnings	+4.3	+3.9	+5.1	+3.4	+2.6	+2.4	+4.1	+4.4	+4.6	+3.4	+5.5
Avg. weekly hours	0	0	+.6	0	-.5	-.6	-.3	+.6	-1.2	-2.6	0
Avg. hourly earnings	+4.3	+3.9	+4.6	+3.4	+3.1	+3.0	+4.4	+3.8	+5.8	+6.2	+5.5

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not included. rRevised.

INDEX TO TABLES

TABLE — PAGE

PART A—CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE

New Construction Put in Place in the United States:

A-1. Value for the Current Month and Relative Changes 27
A-1. (Sup.) Value, by Month, January 1959-June 1961 *(last published August 1961)*
A-2. Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates In Current and Constant Dollars 28
A-3. Public: Value, by Source and Type of Funds and Ownership 31

PART B—HOUSING

Housing Starts in the United States:

B-1. By Ownership and Type of Structure 33
B-2. By Location 34
B-3. Average Construction Cost 35

Housing in Government Programs:

B-4. In Government Insurance Programs 35
B-5. Nonfarm Mortgage Recordings of $20,000 or Less 36
B-6. Publicly Owned Housing Starts 36

Housing Vacancy Rates:

B-7. By Status, Condition, Region, and Metropolitan Location 37

Manufacturers Shipment of Mobile Homes:

B-8. Mobile Homes and Travel Trailers 39

PART C—BUILDING PERMITS

In 10,000 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States:

C-1. Private Construction: Total Valuation, by Type of Construction 40
C-2. New Dwelling Units: Valuation and Number, by Ownership and Type of Structure 40

In 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States:

C-3. New Dwelling Units: Valuation and Number, by Region and Type of Structure 41
C-4. Private Construction: Valuation by Region and Type of Construction 42
C-5. Private Nonresidential Construction: Number, by Type of Building 43
C-6. Private Construction: Valuation, by State 44
C-7. New Dwelling Units: Number, by State 45
C-8. Private Construction: Valuation, by Month in Selected Metropolitan Areas 46
C-9. New Dwelling Units: Number in Selected Metropolitan Areas 46
C-10. Private Construction: Valuation for the Current Year in Selected Metropolitan Areas, by Type of Construction 47

PART D—CONTRACT AWARDS

Public Construction:

D-1. By Ownership and Type of Construction 48
D-2. Highway Construction 50

U. S. Summaries from Reports of:

D-3. The F. W. Dodge Corporation 51
D-4. The Engineering News-Record 51

PART E—COSTS AND PRICES

E-1. Construction Cost Indexes 52
E-1. (Sup.) Construction Cost Indexes *(last published May 1961)*
E-2. Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Selected Materials Used in Construction 53

Union Hourly Wage Scales for Selected Building Trades:

E-3. Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates for Selected Building Trades 56
E-4. Estimated Average Rates and Ranges in Rate Levels 57
E-5. For 100 Cities 58

PART F—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Production, Shipments, Stocks:

F-1. Indexes of Output 61
F-2. Lumber and Wood Products 62
F-3. Millwork Products, Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer 62
F-4. Iron and Steel Products 63
F-5. Heating and Plumbing Equipment 63
F-6. Plumbing Fixtures *(last published July 1961)*
F-7. Portland Cement 64
F-8. Asphalt Products, Gypsum Products 64
F-9. Clay Construction Production 65
F-10. Imports and Exports of Selected Construction Materials *(Annually: last published June 1961)*

PART G—CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT

G-1. Number of Employees, by Type of Contractor 66
G-2. Number of Employees (Seasonally Adjusted) 66
G-3. Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Man-Hours 67
G-4. Hours and Earnings of Construction Workers 68
G-5. Number of Employees, by State and Area *(last published July 1961)*

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOI
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

World Coverage . . .

FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY

. . . ***timely news***

. . . ***business leads***

Published by the Department of Commerce

. . . ***for world traders***

Annual Subscription: Domestic $10.50; foreign mailing $5 additional. From U. S. Department of Commerce Field Offices or the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.